

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 20.

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Burial Expenses.

The expenses of a burial have grown to be so great that people can hardly afford to die.

Fashion is more tyrannical at times when we are upset by grief. It has become the custom to lay bodies to rest in elaborate caskets with costly linings, borne to the place of burial in ridiculous hearse. Good taste is offended by these displays and parades, and the living are often taxed beyond endurance and deprived of necessities in order to pay the bills.

When you make your will insert this clause. "My body shall be laid to rest in a plain box, costing not to exceed \$5.00, and it shall be taken to the burial ground on a farm wagon with a thick layer of evergreen boughs."

Victory for Temperance

It is not many years since the advocates of temperance and prohibition were made fun of as extremists and narrow minded Puritans. But at last their victory is in sight. State after state has adopted prohibition. And the splendid record of states like Kansas, where prohibition is well enforced, makes the other states desire to have it. The soldiers from Kansas were superior to those from states where liquor is sold, and the general prosperity noticeably better.

Think of it, this week twenty distillery buildings in Kentucky were actually sold at auction to be turned into some other use.

And Ohio, containing such cities as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus, has "gone dry."

There are yet great battles to be fought. The close of the war will fit some of the war prohibition laws, and many of the old toppers will make us trouble for a time, but we may confidently expect that the final victory over the liquor traffic will be as glorious and complete as the victory over the Germans.

Berea Raises \$10,144.15

Editor Berea Citizen:

I wish to announce to our people the wonderful gift of all our gifts received to the United War Work Campaign, coming from the Queen of Berea's givers, Miss Childs. A great many people fail to appreciate this wonderful personage in our community, for her quiet and unassuming ways fail to attract attention with those with whom she is not working. Some of us know her by recognition of name. Some of us know her better. To know her is but to increase your admiration for American womanhood.

So to the memory of Lieut. Cleveland Gady Frost, who went down in the performance of his duty, making the supreme sacrifice that you and I might be left and permitted to enjoy such duties as the one through which we have just experienced, she gives as a memorial the sum of one thousand dollars.

Serving God with our little is the way to make it more, and we must never think that wasted with which God is honored, or men are blessed. Luther once said that the heart of the giver makes the gift dear and precious.

I want further to say a word of appreciation through your columns to every man, woman and child contributor to this War Campaign Fund. This, of course practically means every citizen of our community. It has been gratifying to me to see and experience such unselfish co-operation as has been exhibited during the past week. The atmosphere seems permeated with the very spirit of the undertaking, and everybody was anxiously waiting and willing to do their bit.

Our business men met the call in a big way and not only gave their dollars to the cause, but left their places of business, and with sleeves

rolled up, jumped into the ring of service. I'll tell you it's no wonder we went over the top and just kept on going. We simply had to stop short off, or there is no telling how much we would have gotten. I am absolutely convinced now that the bigger the undertaking the quicker will Berea produce the results. Always ready to do their part and a little more, and I feel sure that should the need be laid before us tomorrow of double the amount just raised, that everyone who just gave would readily double their subscriptions and gladly say it is with a heart of thanksgiving that we are permitted to give of our substance to such a cause.

I wish you all might know how Bob Spence with his boys and girls' clubs, only a hand full here and there, caught the spirit and brot in nearly a hundred and fifty dollars. In most cases real sacrifice. How good E. T. Fish felt when he signed for one hundred dollars, for straightway did he go into Walnut Meadow returning with over five hundred dollars. How Bob Christman stood up shop and went day or night, rain or shine after hogs, ducks, turkeys, geese, cash or credit, buy, sell or exchange; and brot in, or helped to bring in, around a thousand dollars. How good the Victory Girls led by Marie Bower felt when they said, we give two hundred dollars. How Uncle Jake Herndon went into the Glade among our colored brethren returning with enough one dollar bills to choke a cow. How Lindsay and Vogel accepted their work of going to the rural sections, facing an almost impossible task with sickness in almost every home. How the ladies with their leader, Mrs. McGuire, went from door to door on every

CITIZEN A FAMILY FRIEND

Bethlehem, Ky., November 18, 1918.
Dear Editor:

It seems like I just must write to The Citizen wherever I am because then it so many of us fellow students keep in touch with each other and encourage others to attend college. Be sure to send me The Citizen—this week's copy—for I must not miss a single issue. For fourteen years our family have been regular readers of The Citizen, often subscribing for two copies because there were so many children and each one read The Citizen from "kiver to kiver" that one paper was always entirely worn out before it got around.

Wishing to congratulate you on the good service you are doing and trusting that unflinching health and marked success may be yours continually, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
Edward K. Cook.

President Will Go to France

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS ITEMS

By Albert Walasley

Washington, D. C. President Wilson has been urged by some of his closest friends to personally lead the American delegation to the peace conference. Announcement was made Tuesday of his decision to attend at least a part of the sessions of this conference.

Although it has been observed as an unwritten law that the President of the United States shall not leave the jurisdiction of this country during his tenure of office, there is no legal provision requiring him to remain within the territorial limits of the nation. President Roosevelt while in office made a trip to Panama, thereby going outside the ter-

ritorial waters of the United States while journeying from one American port to another. But since he traveled on a naval vessel, which legally is United States territory, it might be held that he was at all times within the jurisdiction of this country. President Taft, however, crossed the frontier into Canada while he was President, thereby actually violating the generally observed precedent.

Transportation experts declare that even with the fastest of ships and special trains on both sides of the water, it would be a hazardous experiment.

Government officials are cautioning the American people to be on (Continued on Page Five)

Kentucky News

Martha Tingle, six-year old daughter of James Tingle, a Scott County farmer, was so badly burned that she probably will not recover, and James Parker, a blacksmith, had his hands scalded and scarred in a heroic attempt to save her when the child's dress caught fire from an open grate.

Paris has a motor car mail line to Lexington, Danville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cincinnati and intervening points. While the mail motor car service will be a permanent thing the schedule from time to time will be subject to change. The car carries nothing but mail and parcel post packages, no passengers.

Lexington is to have a Memorial Fund for her soldier and sailor heroes in the great war, to be realized under the direction of the Board of Commerce.

This is a nation-wide movement, the idea of which has been germinating during the course of the war, and which has become full-grown since the recent cessation of hostilities. Practically all the larger cities of the nation and numerous small ones are planning to establish a memorial fund of some character or description to the boys who have gone to fight.

Camp Knox, at Stithson, now in process of construction, will be completed and maintained by the government as a permanent artillery training camp in connection with the artillery firing center at West Point, according to an announcement made by W. B. Dale, Director of the United States Employment Service for Kentucky, after the receipt of advices from Major W. H. Haddell, construction quartermaster in charge of the work. Mr. Dale said that, according to his advices, instructions had been received for the completion of four of the six brigade units of the establishment, providing accommodations for 10,000 men instead of the 60,000 soldiers it had been originally planned to send there.

Eighteen plants of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, which originally cost about \$10,000,000, were sold Monday at public auction for \$205,000.

What will be done with them is not known. The sweep of prohibition has all but eliminated the distilling business entirely. The plants may be devoted to some other use than making whisky, and they may be scrapped for the junk they contain, which would probably yield a good profit over the price paid.

The consolidation of the National Bank of Kentucky and the National Bank of Commerce, in Louisville, as announced this week in the Evening Post, is, in many ways, the most important business and financial transaction in the history of that city, and is, judged from every standpoint, an exceedingly wise and fortunate step. The new bank will be located at the present quarters of the Bank of Commerce at Fifth and Market streets and the name will be the National Bank of Kentucky. The institution will start with a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus slightly in excess of \$2,000,000, or over \$4,000,000 in capital and surplus. It will be assured of deposits in excess of \$25,000,000 the day the merger goes into effect, making the bank (Continued on Page Four)

YANKS FIRST TO ENTER GERMANY

ADVANCE BEGUN BY AMERICANS, WHO OCCUPY REGIONS JUST ABANDONED BY HUNS.

Soldiers Prepared for Any Possible Traps That May Have Been Set By Retiring Enemy—Troops Are Eager to Get Into Germany.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. With the American Army in France. General Pershing's forces moved in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line, between Monzon and Thibault, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance, and the patrols marched out, not in line of battle, but in columns along the high roads, which are only slightly impaired. The first steps of the American into regions so lately controlled by Germany were not spectacular. The men were keyed up and keen for the new adventure, but, like they were on the day of the signing of the armistice, there were comparatively few demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm.

Many of the men had been newly informed, and all of them were "polished" as though for inspection. The men appeared to be eager for the word to go forward. The relatively small units that are moving forward as advance guards were sent to the line before daylight. The night had been cold and the mud that still marks the roads, notwithstanding there have been two or three days without rain, was slightly frozen. The men shivered as they rested by the roadside. When the command finally was given for the advance the men who were to push forward, in some cases miles apart on the long line between the extreme left and right, moved off into the mist, that appear always to shroud this part of the country, and disappeared.

For the first time since the Americans had been ordered to advance into enemy held territory there was assurance that they would encounter no hostility. The Intelligence Department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation and there was evidence of the belief, both by officers and men, that no trap was awaiting them. No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second units to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and poisoned water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved in order to find out if it marked explosives. For some time the Germans have shown a spirit of cooperation in informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves destroying them.

It was some time after the engineers moved forward before the heavier columns took the roads. The army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace days, but it was in such order that it might quickly be transformed into battle array.

Every brigade was covered by a regiment of 77's, the heavier artillery following close behind. The tanks of the advancing column were well protected. It has been impressed on officers and men alike that this is an operation under an armistice; that war still exists and that the possibility remains that at any time it may be necessary for them to play their part with the same grimness of the last year.

Fraternization, not only with the German soldiers, who may be found either as stragglers or voluntary prisoners, but with the civilian population has been sternly forbidden. Looting and even souvenir hunting also have been forbidden. It has been ploddingly impressed upon the men that property is inviolate and that those persons with whom they come in contact must be regarded as enemies.

BRITISH MEET Foe WARSHIP

Armistice Delegates From Revolutionary Faction Confer With Admiral Beatty at Sea.

London, Nov. 16.—The German warship Koenigsberg, which put out from a German port on the 15th with armistice delegates from the revolutionary faction on board, was met by British warships and escorted to a certain point at sea, where Admiral Beatty of the British navy received the German delegates' proposals for carrying out the naval terms of the armistice, it is learned here.

Aerial Lines Planned. Paris.—The French Government is studying a proposition for the creation of about 24 aerial lines, connecting Paris with the chief towns of France and the great foreign centers.

World News

Sunday, the 17th of November, will always be memorable for the entrance of the French and the American troops into Metz and Strassburg, the chief cities of Alsace-Lorraine. These places are to be garrisoned as a part of the provisions of the armistice. The occasion was one of great satisfaction and joy to the whole French nation.

There is still much restlessness and uncertainty in regard to internal conditions of Germany, but there are signs of a more settled government with some conservative men joined to the radicals in the new Cabinet. Changes in the Constitution will be made to bring into legal form the new order of things.

Various appeals to the United States have been made to alter the terms of the armistice with the purpose of increasing the food supply of Germany. Such an appeal has been made by the Chancellor, another by Dr. Solf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a third by the women of Germany to Mrs. Wilson. Such action is regarded by some as a propaganda to hasten peace measures or make them more lenient. It is, however, more likely an expression of the restlessness of the people.

Preparations for the Peace Congress are already under way. Versailles has been chosen as the place, and one of the old palaces is being fitted up for the sessions. The methods of procedure are also under consideration and it is probable that special questions will be taken up by committees and then discussed by the Congress as a whole.

The spread of democracy has now included Holland, and a demand is being made that Queen Wilhelmina should abdicate. She has always been a good ruler and popular on the whole, but her husband is a German and has on several occasions made himself obnoxious to the Dutch. The subservient attitude of the crown to Germany during the war is another cause of discontent, and the presence of the German Emperor in Holland does not help the feeling.

Dr. Masaryk, the president of the new Czechoslovak republic, has started for the field of his labors. He has expressed an opinion that the United States must assist the new nation with money and in many other ways. His capital will be the old city of Prague, made famous by the deeds of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer of the fourteenth century.

The various nations of Europe are figuring up their bills of cost for Germany to pay, and the people of that country may well realize that a task of great proportions looms up before them. The bill of France to date totals up about sixty-eight billions of dollars. Of course allowance is to be made for a shrinkage of the bills in the hands of the Peace Congress.

Japan has undertaken the task of aiding Siberia in obtaining food supplies. This will be an important undertaking, as many Russians are moving eastward seeking new homes in Asiatic Russia. Japan is only a small country compared with Siberia, but she produces large supplies compared with her size. Her people are thrifty and industrious.

Humors are in circulation that the terms of the armistice are not being observed by the Germans in some cases. Sailors are reported to have sunk some of the ships that should have been turned over to the Allies. In evacuating the territory of the French and Belgians, the retreating armies are carrying with them considerable plunder, in violation of the terms of the armistice.

Warship Arrives in Neutral Waters. Stockholm.—The German armored coast defense vessel Rosowulf arrived in the Northern Stockholm Archipelago. The vessel will be interned. Other vessels of the German Baltic fleet are expected to arrive in Swedish waters.

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School News from Various Departments

COLLEGE

"Can you state, in this department of your valued paper, some of the college traditions which a new-comer ought to know?"

Timid Freshman.

Once upon a time there were some college traditions, Timid; but they were all shot to pieces before you came on. You need have no fear of innocently breaking any of the ancient laws of the academic zone by saying "How do you do?" to the wrong person, or sitting on the wrong bench, or wearing the wrong kind of a hat. We aren't giving a hang about such things just now.

Act like a he-man, and use your judgment; that's all. The next account you can give of yourself is, to keep smiling! If you are uncomfortable, grin! If the sergeant jolts your sensibilities, cheer! If the military proctor gets your goat, let him have it; there are more goats to be had. The college had gone to war—all of it—lock, stock, and barrel!

Attend everything that looks like a patriotic meeting. Give your old duds to the Belgians. Save up your cash for the United War Work Campaign Fund. The college students led the country, last year, in donations to these movements—now combined for one big drive in November.

Until we can get into the fight, ourselves, let's do our best to brace up the other fellows who are in it. Any student who finishes this academic year with money in his trousers has something wrong under his vest.

We used to chaff the chap who was tighter'n an old tire on a rusty rim; now we despise him. "Raus mit ihm!" (He can understand that sentence, being part Boche).

So, don't be timid, Timid, about anything but grumpiness and stinginess. The only offenses you can possibly commit this year are soreness and tightness.

NORMAL

The Teacher's Reward

Who is the most influential man or woman in your neighborhood? In your town or State? Is it not a teacher or a supervisor of teachers? What men of the United States are most influential today? The President of the United States, many of the governors of the states have been teachers. A large number of educators and congressmen were and are teachers.

There is no work in which one may be engaged where advancement is so rapid, where the demand for strength, vision, sympathy, teaching ability so far exceeds the supply. All lines of business are competing and offering large inducements for those very qualifications which successful teaching reveals more quickly and more clearly than almost any other kind of work. It has been suggested that teaching ability is so essential to success that the time will come when no school or college will grant a degree to any candidate until he has shown that he has the ability to teach. Men who have proven their ability to direct a school system are in demand for all kinds of private business.

Is there any other line of work which offers so many opportunities for rapid development as the work of teaching? In what other occupation can one find so many lasting satisfactions of life? The live and growing teacher finds a greater variety of real enduring satisfactions in life than any other human being, except he be engaged in the work of teaching, for it may be called by some other name.

At this time when there is so great need for teachers, when our country is seeking for teachers to send abroad as well as to supply our own need, we are expecting an unusual attendance in all teacher training institutions. The Berea Normal School is making an unusual effort to find room for the great number who are seeking admission at the beginning of the Winter Term. It now appears that long before the opening day all available rooms will be engaged. This is an interesting fact and shows that the live, energetic young men and women of the mountain region are awakening to their privileges and opportunity for service to the Country.

ACADEMY

Athletics

The Academy still victorious! It has always been famous for its athletics.

In the last November election one of its former graduates, Miss Hazel Conwell, Casper, Wyo., of the class of 1914, in the race for District Clerk out ran her opponent (a man) leaving him behind at the half-way mark when she reached the goal.

The Academy Department sends congratulations.

VOCATIONAL

The following letters were written by members of the class in Business English of the Vocational Department, and were sent home by the writers, in an effort to help in the War Work Fund drive:

Room 216 Kentucky Hall,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Dad:

In the letter I sent home, Sunday, I forgot to mention about the big Y. M. C. A. drive they are having here, and most likely one just like it in Detroit. I thought probably you had been too busy to stop and think much about it, except to give an amount the collector might ask. If he is just paid to canvas a neighborhood and has no enthusiasm you probably would give what you were asked but not your share.

The very fact that the fighting part of the war is over is a good reason for anyone to refuse to give, as the Y. M. C. A. still has a great deal of work to do, to take care of the men held "Over There" for guard duty. Their whole work is not only to afford amusement but to furnish home-like study rooms and give each man a chance to increase his knowledge. This takes a great deal of money, and must be paid by the folks at home.

Low will probably be one of those that will profit by this; so, dad, don't let the opportunity pass you; do all you can for him while he is doing his bit for us.

Yours lovingly,
Catherine

Berea, Kentucky,
Nov. 11, 1918

My Dear Daddy:

As I sit in my room this eleventh day of November, rejoicing over the recent news that has just reached us, of the greatest victory that the world has ever known, I feel happy, and yet in other respects I feel as if I have been a slacker.

I have begun to realize more and more each day, that you and I have not done our part in helping win this war and for the comfort of our dear "Sammies."

For the past few days I've wanted to be with you, just you and I alone, and recall to your mind the last words brother said before sailing: "Dad, be sure and pray for your son and give beautifully to the great cause." Are you still bearing those words in mind? Or, are you still going on in the usual manner trying to accumulate more worldly goods for no other cause than for you, yourself, to live in luxury upon?

Suppose brother should come home and, as he steps up, the first word he says would be: "Well, dad, what did you do for us boys?" Would you be able to look him in the face and say, "Son, I gave all in my power." Or, would you stand back and exclaim, "Well, the war is over now, I don't suppose I need to do anything?"

I want to be able to step right up and say, "Dad and I gave to the Y. M. C. A. We gave to the Red Cross. I sewed for the Belgians, and we did all we could to promote the cause."

Do you remember the little brown bungalow on the hill just above the highway that you gave me last winter?

After studying the matter over closely, I feel as if I wanted to contribute a considerable amount to the Y. M. C. A. and in the meantime be making a great sacrifice; so I want you to sell it and contribute half of the proceeds to the Y. M. C. A.

I'm sure you can't refuse; and, after doing that, won't you and I feel happier than if we had not made a little sacrifice? Of course, selling the house will deprive me of many comforts in life, but it's a small thing to compare with the great sacrifice our American boys made, and are making.

Please see to this at once and, in the interim, be thinking over what a great opportunity there is yet afforded you, in order that you may do your part. It is not too late, even though the world is at peace, to do these things.

Your little girl,
Inez

Valuable Thermometer.

A new quick-acting thermometer, claimed to take ten measurements a second, depends on the varying electrical resistance of a very fine wire of 65 parts of platinum and 35 of iridium. The wire can be used up to 1,850 degrees C. and a galvanometer connected in a circuit indicates the resistance and the temperature. The instrument is especially adapted for measuring the temperature changes in the cylinders of steam or explosion engines.

Soldiers' Letters

CORP. MCGUIRE IN GEORGIA

Fl. McPherson, Ga.,
November 15, 1918.

Prof. T. A. Edwards,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Professor:

At last I am back in good old U. S. A. Can you sort of imagine how we feel? Well, it certainly was a "happy day" when we landed at Newport News, Va.

We had a very pleasant trip coming over; was ten days making the trip. The Navy doctor and sailor boys sure did treat us dandy. Our eats consisted of chicken, beefsteak, ham, eggs, ice cream and all kinds of good pies. They would take all of us bed patients out on deck most every day.

Yesterday was my first time to be out of bed. I was in wheel chair for two or three hours, and then got a pair of crutches, but a fellow sure is weak after being in bed for four months.

My leg seems to be coming fairly well; think it is going to be a little short—perhaps an inch or inch and a half. Of course I can not tell how strong it will be. After all, I guess I am quite lucky, considering some of the ugly wounds some of the fellows have, especially those that lost their eye sight and got their faces all torn up.

Now it is all over, and how glad we should be. I don't think they gave Germany any too much for the way we were treated.

Had several letters from Mr. Taylor while in hospital in France. Suppose he is still over there.

Just received my first mail from home yesterday. They all seem to be sick with the influenza. Sister has been real sick, but brother seems to think she is improving. Two fellows were taken out of this ward yesterday with the "flu."

I suppose you are very busy with your school work. I am anxious to see Berea folks once more; still guess everything is so different and new we would hardly know the place.

Should be glad to hear from you. Where are your boys?

Your friend,
Cpl. H. H. McGuire

LETTER FROM JOHN J. HOOK

France, October 16, 1918.

My dear, dear Mother:

I received a letter from you today that was written September 18th. That is pretty good for such a distance, I think. I hope that by now you have received some of the many letters I have sent you.

Say, what was Dad doing over in W. Va.? Was he carpentering or working in the Machinery Department? I wish I had been there to be with him, but I have a harder job than he has. I have been going night and day since September 10, and I'm too busy and tired to write much, but when we get back for a "rest period," I'll write you a long letter.

I was so happy to get a letter from dear old dad, mailed at Berea. Mr. Burgess had said in his last letter to me, that he was going to try to get dad again, when he found out his address.

My job is to hand up ammunition to the dumps just back of the lines, and it's sure hard driving one of these "squad" at night, with no light at all, but that of the stars, through rain and mud and all kinds of conditions.

I have been shot at by enemy cannons and machine guns and fellows in airplanes, many times, but have never been hit.

One Boche dropped a bomb from an airplane so close to my truck that it threw dirt all over me, but I pulled out my "45" and sent seven lead bullets after him. Then nine other "planes" came down and shot at us with machine guns. Maybe you don't think we shot at them with our rifles and pistols. We drove them off all right.

I carry an "automatic 45" all the time, and I let them have all I could with it, and then took my rifle. I've seen many a dead Boche and have become used to the sight. I turned one over and cut a button off his coat as a souvenir for you. I have it in my pocket now. I'm sitting in the ruins of an old French town, by a fire built in the open, to keep warm. I wish you could see some of the things I've seen since I landed here.

I expect to be able to tell you, when I get back, that I'm just as clean, all the way round, as when I left, but perhaps I am harder to get along with.

Say mother, you haven't sold the Bea, have you, or has dad got it with him in Berea? I hope to enjoy it some when I get back. That won't be long either, I think, for we have the guns running. Tell the boys the R. E. engines over here are built just like autos, so they can shift

the gears, and they are gas engines, too.

Tell dad I saw Brack Short the other day for the first time since I left Camp Sheridan.

Tell all my friends "hello" for me and say I expect to see them all by Christmas.

Your letters are the best reading I have, so write as often as you can, and be as cheerful as you can.

From your loving son in France,
John J. Hook

CAPTAIN C. C. WITT WRITES

Mr. A. B. Witt, formerly a resident of Kentucky, within eight miles of Berea, is here on a visit from Parsons, Kansas. Mr. Witt has a son, Captain C. C. Witt, serving in the Statistical Department of the A. E. F. in France. Though only 25 years of age, Mr. Witt received rapid promotion to the Captaincy for efficient service in the army. Following is a letter from Captain Witt, written to his father and sister, which has been handed to The Citizen for publication. He is the proud father of a six-pound boy, born since he went to France.

Dear Sister and Dad:
Am feeling great, and the Allies are still giving them H—. Am only sorry I am not on the front line helping them. No, I am still in the rear, and reasonably safe, unless a brick falls on my head, or an automobile turns over me. So don't worry, and even when I do get up there, I am too lucky. With a dear little wife and a six-pound boy to go back to, cannot afford to stay in this country.

How are you, dad, and are you still working at the shops? I received your letter, Alie, and do not fail to write as often as you can to Jo, and she will do the same, although she says that son of ours takes up an awful lot of her time. It seems he has the habit of crying quite frequently, but suppose they all do. Guess I even did.

Have received three or four letters from my friends back home, and they all have assumed the job of being a Godfather to him until I get back, so suppose he will have plenty of attention. It almost breaks my heart, though, not to be able to see him.

The war is not over yet by any means, but it is at least much closer to it than it was this time last year, and it certainly has a different aspect; and even after peace is declared it is going to take us all some time to get back, and I have no hopes of being in America again before a year has passed. Just think, the boy will be walking and talking by that time, and won't even know his own dad when he sees him. And I think a parent misses the best part of his child's life when he cannot see him grow from a small infant into a man.

Love to all, and write when you can.
Your loving brother and son,
Captain C. C. Witt, Co. M, 153rd Inf. American E. F. APO 904, Via New York.

HERE'S ONE BARBER WHO KEEPS SILENT

London.—It's in the Daily Mirror, so it must be true.

In Muswell Hill, which is in North London, is a barber who picks up a state and shaves it in front of his patient.

It contains such phrases as: "Hair cut?" "Shave?" "Don't use clippers?" "Short at the back?"

He is stone deaf and never speaks a word.

RIOTS CONTINUE IN GERMAN CITIES

Further Sanguinary Disorders Occur in Berlin, Essen and Danzig.

REVOLT IS STILL SPREADING

New Government Announces State of Siege Has Been Lifted—German-Austrian Republic to Be Proclaimed Saturday.

Copenhagen, Nov. 16.—During the revolution in Berlin 100 persons were killed and buried in the Friedrichstrasse churchyard, according to reports received here.

London, Nov. 16.—The crews of U-boats at a mass meeting at Hunsfort, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Express, resolved to oppose the revolution and reinstate the officers. They decided to fly the national flag instead of the red flag.

More Rioting in Germany.
Geneva, Nov. 16.—Further sanguinary disorders are reported to have occurred in Berlin, Essen and Danzig.

The new Berlin government, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung, after some resistance from the independent socialists, has resolved that as soon as the business program has been settled it will take up the question of the convocation of a national assembly.

A dispatch received here from Berlin says the new government has published its program in a proclamation.

Plan Universal Suffrage.
The proclamation announces that the state of siege has been raised; that there is to be full liberty for all, even functionaries, to form associations; the censorship, including that on theatricals, is abolished; there is to be freedom of speech and of writing; amnesty for political offenses, annulment of the law of national annuity service; an eight-hour work day and universal direct secret suffrage, with proportional representation for both sexes above twenty years old, for elections to all public bodies.

The proclamation says the victims of the fighting during the last few days inside Greater Berlin shall be buried together in the cemetery where the victims of the 1848 revolution were buried.

Sentence Pillagers to Death.
The Voessische Zeitung publishes a notice to the public that persons again will be permitted in the streets after dark until 8 p. m. The same newspaper announces the arrest of two civilians and three soldiers for pillaging. They were sentenced to death.

Revolt Still Spreading.
The revolutionary movement is spreading strongly in East Prussia. A semiofficial dispatch from Berlin reports that Koenigsburg, Allenstein, Insterburg, Gumbinnen, and Loetzen are in the hands of revolutionists.

The revolutionary governments at Mannheim, Dusseldorf, and Heidelberg have summoned the grand duke of Baden to abdicate.

Prince Friedrich Quits.
Prince Friedrich of Waldeck-Pyrmont has voluntarily relinquished his government, according to a Reuters dispatch from Copenhagen.

(Waldeck-Pyrmont, with a population of 100,000, is one of the smallest states in the German empire.)

Set Up Republic Saturday.
London, Nov. 16.—A Vienna newspaper announces that the German-Austrian republic will be proclaimed Saturday. Emperor Charles' request that he be permitted to reside in Vienna as a private citizen has been refused, according to an Amsterdam dispatch.

Merchants Mine Coal.
Logan, W. Va.—Twenty-five business men proved their patriotism when they donned overalls and spent half a day in the coal mines near here. They loaded 100 tons of coal and presented their wages to the Red Cross.

SHELL SHOCK CURED

Physicians Say Ailment Is "War Neurosis."

Men "Scared Stiff" Often Get Back to Normal in Ten Minutes.

With the American Armies in France—Shell shock isn't shell shock after all. It's war neurosis, so doctors have discovered.

That takes all the prestige and distinction out of being shell-shocked, so much so that a lot of people who know about it won't even admit there's shell shock anywhere. Here's why:

Were you ever surprised speechless or scared stiff? Well, that's the same thing going on within you as when you have so-called shell shock. The fellow who went into the line after time to propose to his girl and couldn't make his tongue work, had the same thing, only on a smaller scale than they do at the front.

These discoveries about what they used to call shell shock are interesting and valuable, because they show that the victim merely has lost control over some faculty. He may stutter or his hand may shake or he may have the trembles, but it's far from being incurable.

Just as the chap who wants to propose finally gets his tongue and gets the idea over to her, so the shell-shock patient gets back to himself again. Doctors got busy and figured out just what ordinary shell shock is. Nobody is scared of it any more, since it can be cured, sometimes in less than ten minutes.

The lost cure, it seems, is to put your mind on practical and concrete work. Washing dishes, sawing a log, or knitting socks would be good for shell shock because they would give you something you can concentrate your mind and hands upon.

In the shell-shock hospital they work on manual training objects, making toys, building boxes, boats or making designs. Anything one can concentrate on is good.

Just figuring out what the proposition is has taken all the honor and danger out of shell shock, and since nobody's scared of it, everybody gets well pretty quickly. Most of the boys go right back to the trenches and never get it again.

INTERNED YANK TRIES FLIGHT

Lieutenant Duncan Caught by Swiss After Bold Attempt to Escape From Camp.

Geneva.—Lieutenant Duncan, the American aviator who, with a companion, landed in the Jura Alps with his undamaged machine a month ago and was interned, made a bold but futile attempt to escape from the internment camp at Andematt on Wednesday night.

He made a rope with bedclothes and slid down the wall around the barracks, but when he was some distance from the ground the rope broke and Lieutenant Duncan was badly injured. He continued his attempt to escape, however, and walked in the direction of Grenchen, along the railroad line. His escape, however, was discovered almost immediately, and the alarm was sent out by telegraph and telephone.

There is a long tunnel between Andematt and Grenchen, and when the aviator emerged from it he was arrested. He was taken back to Andematt and the guard at the camp was doubled.

WILSON NAME ON MEN'S GARB

President Supplants King George V. on Latest French Popular Style Label.

Paris.—The name of President Wilson has supplanted those of King George V. of England and of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia as a label for popular styles in men's wearing apparel in the Paris shops.

GERMANS DESERT LOOT IN FLIGHT FROM FRANCE



The Germans have been forced to abandon huge stores of loot in their hurried flight from France. Collected by organized looting parties, great quantities of supplies were forged from occupied French towns. This French official photograph shows a huge collection of books taken from the public library of Montdidier. The books were piled behind the enemy lines to be taken away, but the French advance was so rapid that the plan was thwarted.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "Boys," the wonderful French gunners that have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a day-eat fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Hun, who are mowed down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew rejoins the Cassard, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Cassard is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XI—The Cassard takes part in today's big engagement in the memorable Gallipoli campaign.

CHAPTER XII—Depew is a member of a landing party which sees fierce fighting in the trenches at Gallipoli.

CHAPTER XIII—After an unsuccessful trench raid, Depew tries to rescue two wounded men in No Man's Land, but both die before he can reach the trenches.

CHAPTER XIV—Depew wins the Croix de Guerre for bravery in passing through a terrific artillery fire to summon aid to his comrades on an advanced post.

CHAPTER XV—On his twelfth trip to the Dardanelles, he is wounded in a naval engagement and, after recovering in a hospital at Brest, is discharged from service and sails for New York on the steamer George.

Of course it knocked me down and I hit my head a pretty hard crack on



I Was Able to Crawl on to the Turret Door.

the steel deck, but I was able to crawl on to the turret door. Just as I was about to enter the gun was fired. That particular charge happened to be defective. The shell split and caused a back fire and the cordite, fire and gas came through the breach, which the explosion had opened.

It must have been a piece of cordite which did it, but whatever it was, it hit me in the right eye and blinded it. The ball of the eye was saved by the French surgeons and looks normal, but it pains me greatly sometimes and they tell me it will always be sightless.

I was unconscious immediately from the blow and from the quantity of gas which I must have swallowed. This gas did me a great deal of damage and gives me dizzy spells often to this day. I do not know what happened during the rest of the engagement, as I did not regain consciousness until three days later at sea. But I heard in the hospital that the French super-dreadnaught Jeanne d'Arc and the light cruiser Normandy were in it as well as ourselves, though not at the time I was wounded, and that we had all been pretty well battered. The Cassard lost 90 men in the engagement and had 48 wounded. Some of our turrets were twisted into all manner of shapes and part of our bow was carried away. One of our lieutenant was killed in the engagement.

I was told that both the Werft and the Kaiserliche Marine were sunk in this engagement. I have seen pictures of sailors from the Werft who were prisoners at internment camps.

When we arrived at Brest the wounded were taken from the ship in stretchers and after we had been rested for about fifteen minutes on the dock put into ambulances and rushed to the hospital. On the way those who could lean out of the ambulance and had a great time with the people along the streets, many of whom they knew, for the Cassard was a first ship. And of course the women and children yelled, "Vive la France!" and were glad to see the boys again, even though they were badly done up.

Some of our men were bandaged all over the face and head and it was funny when they had to tell their names to old friends of theirs, who did not recognize them. As soon as one of the first people recognized a friend of his would go to get cigarettes and other things for him and some of them almost beat us to the hospital.

I do not know, of course, just what the surgeons did to me, but I heard that they had my eyelid out on my cheek for almost two hours. At any rate they saved it. The thigh wounds were not dangerous in themselves and if it had not been for the rough treatment they got later on they would be quite healed by this time. I am sure.

I really think I got a little extra attention in the hospital in many ways, for the French were at all times anxious to show their friendliness to America. Every time my men were served there was a little American flag on the platter and always a large American flag draped over the bed. I had everything I wanted given to me at once and when I was able to, all the cigarettes I could smoke, which were not many.

While I was still in bed, in the hospital I received the Croix de Guerre.



I Received the Croix de Guerre.

which I had won at the Dardanelles. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Barbery. He pinned an American flag on my breast, a French flag beneath it and beneath that the war cross. He kissed me on both cheeks, of course, which was taking advantage of a cripple. But it is the usual thing with the French, as you know—I mean the kissing, not the meanness to cripples.

When he had pinned the medal on he said he thanked me from the bottom of his heart for the French people, and also thanked all the Americans who had come over from their own land to help a country with which most of them were not connected. He said it was a war in which many nations were taking part, but in which there were just two ideas, freedom and despotism, and a lot more things that I cannot remember. He finished by saying that he wished he could decorate all of us.

Of course it was great stuff for me and I thought I was the real thing sure enough, but I could not help thinking of the remark I have heard here in the States—"I thank you and the whole family thanks you." And it was hard not to laugh. Also it seemed funny to me, because I did not rightly know just what they were giving me the medal for—though it was for one of two things—and I do not know to this day. But I thought it would not be polite to ask, so I let it go at that.

There were twelve other naval officers who were present and they and all the other people did a lot of cheering and lived me to a fare-you-well. It was great stuff, altogether, and I should have liked to get a medal every day.

One day I received a letter from a man who had been in my company in the Foreign Legion and with whom I had been pretty chummy. His letter was partly in French and partly in English. It was all about who had been killed and who had been wounded. He also mentioned Murray's death, which he had heard about, and about my receiving the Croix de Guerre. I was wishing he had said something about Brown, whom I had not heard from and who I knew would visit me if he had the chance.

But two or three days later I got another letter from the same man and when I opened it out tumbled a photograph. At first all I saw was that it was the photograph of a man crumpled with bayonets, but when I looked at it closely I saw it was Brown. I fainted then, just like a girl.

When I came to I could hardly make myself think about it. Two of my pals gone! It hurt me so much to think of it that I crumpled the letter up in my hand, but later on I could read parts of it. It said they had found Brown this way near Dixmude about two days after he had been reported missing. So three of us went over and two stayed there. It seems very strange to me that both of my pals should be crumpled and if I were superstitious I do not know what I would think about it. It made me sick and kept me from recovering as fast as I would have done otherwise. Both Brown and Murray were good pals and very good men in a fight. I often think of them both and about the time we did together, but lately I have tried not to think about them much because it is very sad to think what torture they must have had to stand. They were both of great credit to this country.

The American consul visited me quite often and I got to calling him Sherlock because he asked so many questions. We played lots of games together, mostly with dice, and had a great time generally. After I became convalescent he argued with me that I had seen enough, and though I really did think so—however much I disliked what I had seen—he got me discharged from the service on account of physical inability to discharge the usual duties. After I had been at the hospital for a little over a month I was discharged from it, after a little party in my ward with everyone taking part and all the horns blowing and all the records except my favorite dirge played one after another.

Sherlock arranged everything for me—my passage to New York, clothing, etc. I ran up to St. Nazaire and saw my grandmother, loafed around a while and also visited Lyons.

After a short time I returned to Brest and got my passage on the George for New York. I had three trunks with me full of things I had picked up around Europe and had been keeping with my grandmother. Among my belongings were several photographs I should like to show by photographs in this book, but no one but mermaids can see them now, for down to the locker of Davy Jones they went.

CHAPTER XVI.

Captured by the Moewe.

When the tugs had cast off and after a while we had dropped our pilot, I said to myself: "Now we are off, and it's the States for me—end of the line—far as we go—IF—." But the "if" did not look very big to me, though I could see it with the naked eye all right.

I got up about four o'clock the next morning, which was Sunday, December 10, 1916—a date I do not think I will ever forget.

As soon as I was dressed I went down to the forecastle peak and from there into the palm locker, where I found some rope. Then back again on deck, and made myself a hammock, which I rigged up on the boat deck, figuring that I would have a nice sun bath, as the weather had at last turned clear.

As soon as I had the hammock strung I went down to the locker and had a nice chat with him—and stole a few hot buns, which was what I was really after—and away to the galley for breakfast. I was almost exactly midships, sitting on an old orange box. I had not been there long when Old Chips, the ship's carpenter, stuck his head in the door and sang out, "Ship on the starboard bow." I did not pay any attention to him, because ships on the starboard bow were no novelty to me, or on the port either. Chips was not crazy about looking at her, either, for he came in and sat on another box and began scolding. He said he thought she was a tramp and that she flew the British flag astern.

I nie all I could get hold of and went out on deck. I stepped out of the galley just in time to see the fun. The ship was just opposite us when away went our wireless and some of the boats on the starboard side, and then, boom! boom! and we heard the report of the guns. I heard the sharp whizzing around us just as I had many a time before. I jumped back in the galley and Chips and the cook were shaking so hard they made the pans rattle.

When the firing stopped I went up to the boat deck. I had out of all my clothing, but instead of shoes I was wearing a pair of wooden clogs. The men and boys were crazy—rushing around the deck and knocking each other down, and everybody getting in everybody else's way. We lowered our Jacob's ladders, but some of the men and boys were already in the water. Why they jumped I do not know.

Then the German raider Moewe headed right in toward us and I thought she was going to run us, but

she backed water about thirty yards away. She lowered a lifeboat and it made for the George, passing our men in the water as they came and crushing them on the head with boat-



They Crashed Them on the Head With Boat Hooks.

hooks when they could reach them. I noticed that there were red kegs in the German boat.

When the lifeboat reached the Jacob's ladders I went over to the port side of the George and then the Germans came over the side and hoisted up the kegs. The Germans were armed with bayonets and revolvers. Some of them went down into the engine room and opened the sea cocks. About this time some of the Limeys came up from the poop deck and I told them to stay where I was and that the Germans would take us over in lifeboats. Another squad of Germans hoisted eight of the dynamite kegs on their shoulders and down into No. 5 hold with them.

Mean time the Germans saw us up on the boat deck and came up after us. And over went the Limeys. But I waited and one or two more waited with me. When the Germans came up to us they had their revolvers out and were waving them around and yelling, "Gott strafe England!" and talking about "schweinbunde." Then the first thing I knew, I was kicked off into the sea. I slipped off my trousers and coat and clogs, and, believe me, it was not a case of all dressed up and no place to go!

Then I swam hard and caught up to the Limeys who had jumped first. They were asking each other if they were downhearted and answering, "Not a bit of it, me lads," and trying to sing "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag," only they could not do much slugging on account of the waves that slipped into their mouths every time they opened them. That was just like Limeys, though.

Some of the boys were just climbing up the Jacob's ladder on the Moewe when the old George let out an awful roar and up went the deck and the latches high in the air in splinters. One fellow let go his hold on the ladder and went down and he never came up. The Germans were making for the Moewe in the lifeboat and we reached it just before they did. Up the ladder we went and over the side and the first thing we caught sight of was the German revolvers in our faces drilling us all into line.

The lifeboat brought back the ship's papers from the George and we had roll call. They kept us up on deck in our wet underwear and it was very cold indeed. Then the first mate and the old man and one of the German officers called off the names and we found we had fifty missing.

The Boche commander had gull enough to say that he was not there to kill men but to sink all ships that were supplying the allies! He said England was trying to starve Germany but that they would never succeed and that Germany would starve the allies very soon.

After roll call some of us asked the Germans for clothes, or at least a place to dry ourselves in, but Fritz could not see us for the dust on the ocean and we just had to stand there and shiver till we shook the deck, almost. Then I went and sat down on the pipes that feed the deck wheels. They had quite a head of steam in them and I was beginning to feel more comfortable when I got a good coat alongside of the head for sitting there and trying to keep warm. It was a German garby and he started calling me all the various kinds of schweinbunde he could think of and he could think of a lot.

Finally they mustered us all on another part of the deck, then drilled us down into the forecastle and read the martial law of Germany to us. At least I guess that is what it was. It might have been the "Help Wanted—Dog Catchers" column from the Herald Lokai Taggabelle for all most of us knew or cared. It shows what cards the Germans are—reading all those four-to-the-point words to us shivering garbies, who did not give a dime a dozen whether we heard them or not. Fritz is like some other hot sketches—he is funniest when he does not mean to be. Every German is a vaudeville skit when he acts natural.

(To Be Continued)

Which?

Boy (handing the jeweler a \$1 watch)—Just clean and regulate this and put in a new crystal, will you? If I had the price I'd buy a new one.

BERRY SHRUB

By FRANCES LINSKY.

(Copyright, 1918, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was a typical summer hotel veranda. At least so thought a perspiring and very much disgusted young man who looked up at it from the bottom of the somewhat steep and very dusty hill.

"An Adamless Eden, I'll warrant," he muttered.

Brown as a young Indian from weeks of outdoor camp life, and covered with dust and perspiration, certainly no one would have recognized in this very bedraggled young man Max Harding, whose aristocratic mother was a guest at the hotel on the hill.

Scowling fiercely, he dragged his heavy suitcase up the path, only to be met at the veranda steps by a pompous-looking individual who effectively barred his further progress.

"Can't come up the front way, fellow," said the pompous one.

"What the deuce—" and then as the full significance of the servant's remark struck him, Max Harding burst into a laugh.

"Maybe I can sneak in through the kitchen and get washed up before I greet the mater," he thought. "If she ever catches me looking like this—Hello, where—w—ew—," and he whistled softly, for a remarkably pretty girl sat directly in front of the kitchen door, shelling peas—thus once more blocking his progress.

"Have you a moment to spare," he asked, removing his hat, and speaking in his most engaging manner.

"I am sorry, but I haven't," said the young woman, very promptly, scarcely glancing up from her work.

"Oh, ho," thought he, "not much enthusiasm here. May I show you some of my wares?" with an expressive glance in the direction of the suitcase.

"You may not," said the young woman, just as promptly as before.

"Well, do you mind if I sit down on the lawn a minute?" he hazarded for his third venture.

"I do not," again responded the "fair lady of the peas," taking him in with one all-appraising glance.

So Max sat down on the little plot of grass in front of the house, and leaned his head back against the building, and closed his eyes.

"Poor fellow," thought the girl, her sympathy aroused at last, "he must be pretty tired. I'm afraid I'm rather sharp with him. Well, he looks dark enough for one of those Syrian or Armenian peddlers, but he certainly doesn't talk like one. I'll just run in and get him a glass of raspberry shrub. It'll cool him off before he goes."

She was back in a moment with a glass of delicious looking liquid, and, tapping the young man on the shoulder, she offered it to him.

"Here, drink this," she said. "I'm sorry I couldn't stop to look at your wares. Have you made many sales today?"

"No, not one," answered Max, quite truthfully, and he swallowed the refreshing drink with genuine appreciation. Then, with many thanks, he bent a hasty retreat around to the front of the house once more.

This time his mother was seated on the veranda, and she greeted him effusively, but he managed to make her understand that a bath and some clean linen were the two most essential things in his life at that particular moment, and so he escaped to his room.

He descended about an hour later, looking very different in his white flannels, and his mother's pride shone in her eyes as she greeted him.

"And, Max," she said, "there's the loveliest girl here. I want you to meet her. Her name is Anna Cabot."

"Now, mother," he remonstrated.

"But, Max, dear, this one is different! But wait—she's promised to sit at our table tonight, and you'll see for yourself."

"Well, no sign of your divinity yet, mother," said Max, some minutes later, when they had started their dinner; perhaps—hopefully—"she's changed her mind."

"No, here she comes," said Mrs. Harding, and straight to their table came the lady of his afternoon's adventure.

Lifting her eyes to acknowledge the introduction, the color flooded into the girl's face, and her eyes asked innumerable questions as she recognized him.

"Do you know that Katie the cook left this afternoon?" asked the girl of Mrs. Harding some moments later, when she was herself again.

"Good gracious," gasped that lady. "Who took her place?"

"I did," said the girl, quietly, measuring glances with the young man opposite her.

"Why, my dear, aren't you clever! I exclaimed his mother, looking at her son with an "I-told-you-so" expression.

Just then the waitress entered the dining room with liquid refreshments clinking in a silver pitcher.

"By-the-way, Miss Cabot," said Max.

"Since I understand that you are 'up' in such matters—what drink would you recommend as the most cooling and refreshing for these hot days, as well as most economical?"

"Why," said the girl, daintily raising her glass as he raised his, "why—er—raspberry shrub."

And over their glasses their eyes met in a look of complete understanding.

ARMY LIFE PUTS BOYS IN SHAPE

Former Weaklings Now Have Muscles Like a Blacksmith's Apprentice.

INURED TO ALL HARDSHIPS

Outdoor Work and Proper Food Make Huskies of Them—Army Doctors Continually on Watch for Health of Men.

With the American Armies in France—Whether he used to be frail or strong, the doughboy is becoming one of the huskiest clumps on this side of the line. War agrees with the American boy, judging from the solid, healthy-looking specimens you see trudging up and down the lines and holding them.

It is a series of surprises you have with the American army, continually meeting some husky whom you hardly recognize because back in the States he was "that frail little William Jones." Under Uncle Sam's care he has grown shoulders of a football player, and he marches on a pair of legs twice as stout as they used to be, and you couldn't call him William if you had to—his only name is Bill, now that he has joined the heavyweight class.

Despite the fears of the family for the boy, it has done him good to join up in Uncle Sam's army. His present healthy condition is due to a number of causes, not the least of which is the physical training he has undergone to enable him to stand hardship. The chap who couldn't take gymnastics at high school because he had a weak heart has become a doughboy who thinks nothing of marching all night with a pack on his back and then standing guard next day.

Strong as Blacksmiths.

Outdoor work almost continually and being tired enough at the end of the day to drop down and sleep anywhere, has been just the thing to inure the boy to hardships. He is not only in summer when it is pleasant, but in rain and wind, and his life has made him hard and rugged, and a far better man physically than when he came to France. Jogging up and down roads on an artillery caisson, or handling a huge truck, has given the former drag clerk muscles like those of the blacksmith's apprentice.

The kind of food he has had to eat has been encouraging, too. Good solid "chow," like beef, beans, potatoes and bread, make man-power, and they have lots of "chow" in the American army. It is served up at regular intervals, and it builds muscles in the soldier's arms and legs and makes him have broader, better filled-out shoulders. They have dessert, too, in this man's army, but instead of the pies and cakes of peace days, it is rice pudding, or canned fruit.

Then the boy keeps pretty good habits with the army here in France, except for his night hours, which he becomes accustomed to, and which he makes up with sleep in the daylight hours when Germans could see him if he worked. The means of going even on mild "tours" are not at the doughboy's disposal in the army, and anyway he is too busy beating the Germans under about anything but his work, a situation which is helpful to his state of mind, as well as his body. He is learning good living and clean habits in the army.

Doctors on Lookout.

Then there are those army doctors who are continually watching to nip anything in the bud that might break down health of the men. A good football team in training never averaged higher in medical attention than Uncle Sam's fighters. Inspection takes place very often, and is careful. The men, knowing they are entitled to treatment freely, report sooner for attention. Dentists are far more popular than they used to be, as well as doctors.

Even the clumps who are sent back to hospitals gain by the deal, despite the popular belief. By far the larger number of men in hospitals have merely temporary disabilities.

The army hospitals run on one basis, that of making a man better for service than he was before. Of course there are men who must go back home after their hospital sojourns, but with the exception of a few cases, they too leave hospitals in healthier condition than they were in when they joined the army.

The reason is this: Every means of science is used freely to find out what ails the doughboy who enters the hospital, and before he leaves every means known to cure him has been tried. There is no question of cost or whether or not he wants to take the treatment. He gets it—which is important, say physicians, since an enormous amount of disability in civilians is allowed to increase, because of untimely of many people to medical treatment.

The soldier who arrives at a hospital is practically certain to get an X-ray examination all over, unless his trouble is a mere scratch and he is all right otherwise. If anything ails him, the medical men find it out, and they go right after the ailment at once. Thus the soldier who came in to get his appendix removed may have his lungs treated, his teeth fixed and his deaf ear operated upon and made perfect. He is a decidedly better human being for his hospital experience.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, the iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We Sell hats and sell them right.

Mrs. Laura Jones, ad. Mr. and Mrs. John Muncy and Miss Martha Muncy spent Saturday in Richmond.

Mr. McKee, employed at the telephone company, and Miss May Bell were quietly married at London, Saturday.

Leslie Green, of Richmond, was a visitor in town Sunday.

An up-to-date line of tailored dress and sport hats; best quality for least money.

(Ad) Eva Walden Brown Johnson from Chavies spent the week end with his family. J. H. Jackson spent the week end with his family on Chestnut street.

Mrs. Hindspeith and Mrs. Laura Jones motored to Lexington, Friday. Little Joel Dean, who had an operation for appendicitis at the College hospital last week, is doing nicely and is expected to be out soon.

Mid-Season Sale at Laura Jones' store. Every hat in my big stock reduced for 10 days. Come! (Ad)

See those beautiful sailors in best style and latest colors at

(Ad) Dewey Lawson, a Berea Academy graduate of last year, who is a member of the S. A. T. C. at State University, at Lexington, stopped off in Berea Monday for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schram, of Cleveland, O., arrived at the first of the week for a visit with relatives.

News has been received of the birth of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton C. Early at Nicholasville, Ky. Mrs. Early will be remembered by Berea people as Miss Blanche Wilson.

For Sale—My farm containing 42 acres; good four room cottage; barn, chicken house, etc. About seven acres in meadow; about four or five acres in woods; rest of farm is all tillable land. This farm is off Dixie Highway about 3/4 of mile and about 2 1/2 miles from Berea. If interested inquire of John Bales, or see me at neat market on Main street.

(Ad) B. F. VanWinkle Felix Estridge is visiting in Berea from his farm in Mississippi.

J. E. Strong and family, of Appalachia, Va., came to Berea last Friday. Mr. Strong was a former student here and has returned to assist in the Berea College Printing Department. They will occupy the cottage on Jackson street where the Lowen sisters lived so long.

Mrs. Howard R. Embree, of Kemmerer, Wyo., with her two small boys has come to Berea in order to have the advantage of the Training School. She has rooms at the Dodge home on Jackson street. Her husband, a grandson of Father Fee, is in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Hancock, Ga.

The Misses Gertrude Terrell and Jewell Ogg left Friday to take up their work as teachers in the graded school at Weeksbury, Ky., as they had planned to do before the influenza broke out.

Mrs. W. H. Gabbard, of near Wallace, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Tudor near Paint Lick, celebrating the advent of Geneva Bester, who arrived Monday, November 11, 1918, at 11 a.m. Mother and baby are doing well.

All hats reduced at Laura Jones' store. Big stock to be sold. Come before they are picked over; get your choice.

(Ad) Mrs. Chas. Adams and children, of Flanagan, were called here by the illness of Mrs. Nanny Brantman, who is greatly improved at this writing.

Edgar E. Wyatt, of Grayson, visited his wife and mother Sunday. Word from Washington stated that boys in the S. A. T. C. who had not been properly inducted before November 11, must be dropped out. Several boys were excused from the unit for this reason.

We have the best line of children's fams, hats and caps in town, and we sell them right. Call and be convinced.

(Ad) Eva Walden Clyde Howell, who came to Berea to enter the S. A. T. C., but came too late, returned to his home at Greene Mountain, N. C., Wednesday.

Friends of D. N. Welch will be glad to know that he has been brought home from the Hospital, where he has been suffering with double pneumonia.

Wellington Patrick, student in Berea, 1902, is private secretary to President McVey, of the University of Kentucky.

We receive each week from the fashion centers the advance styles in hats. See them before you buy.

(Ad) Harrison Lewis writes Berea friends that he has entered the S. A. T. C. in the University of Virginia. Mrs. Jerome Frost, aunt of President Frost, is a visitor at the President's House. She has been visiting relatives in Tennessee and is on her way to Washington.

The College provided trucks to convey the soldier boys of our "unit" to the top of Narrow Gap last Saturday, so that they had a splendid hike, visiting the Indian Fort and East Penncle.

The College girls, with the co-operation of Mrs. Ritter, held a reception for the men of our Military Unit at Boone Tavern, Saturday night. It was a very bright event.

R. H. Welch, from Norfolk, Va., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Welch.

J. P. Roberts, of Williamsfield, O., came today for a visit with his brother, E. L. Roberts, on Jackson street.

Samuel Mayfield paid the Citizen a visit on Thursday of this week. He will be remembered as a graduate in the Class of '14. We are very glad to learn that Mr. Mayfield is to be on the staff of Berea workers soon. Berea is always proud of her graduates.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Influenza closed our school for six weeks and took from us one of our brightest and best little boys, Ralph Chasteen was always on the honor roll.—He was loved by teachers and pupils alike.

"This lovely bud so young and fair called hence by early doom, just grew to show how sweet a flower in Paradise would bloom."

How can we carry through our schedule with this six weeks' handicap? This is a year of heroic deeds and we propose to give a good account of ourselves in carrying out the regular course of study in the six months left us.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has made some worthwhile suggestions how to make up lost time. The parents are cordially invited to co-operate with the school in this effort.

We are glad some of our teachers made themselves useful during the forced suspension, and escaped the epidemic themselves.

We have been encouraged lately by ladies of the city clubs asking what the Public School needs. Our needs are many. Some are pressing, and we wish to encourage questions about them.

School reopened Monday with about seven-eighths of the regular attendance.

The School Lunch will start soon. The Parent-Teachers Association will meet at the Auditorium at 3 p.m. the second Friday in December.

Our Thanksgiving program is called off on account of our forced suspension.

The teachers and children seemed glad to get back to work, and an excellent spirit prevails everywhere. Let us hope that the work will move now without more breaks.

BEREA BOY DIES OF WOUNDS

The sad word was received this week that Private Basil Ball, of a machine gun battery, had died of wounds that he received in action, before hostilities ended in France. Young Ball was a son of Mrs. Lillie Ball of Berea, and was a popular and the young man. He had many friends who will mourn that he is gone, but all extend to his mother their sincere sympathy.

It will be no small consolation to the bereaved mother that her son gave his life, as did the thousands of others in this great struggle that freedom might prevail.

FOR SALE

Ford touring car, 1916 model, in good condition. For particulars and price, call on E. B. English.

MARE AND MULE STRAYED

Black mare, 16 1/2 hands high, roan stripe over right eye; and black horse mule, 14 hands high. \$5 reward for information concerning whereabouts of same.

Sidney Sims, Conway Ky.

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE

Five or six hogs, weight 175 to 200 each, in good shape to fatten. Make good killing hogs.

Levi Lamb, Dreyfus, Ky.

PIANO FOR SALE

A new piano, used one year, for sale at exceptionally low price.

Fine finish and beautiful tone. Nearly 50 per cent discount from the original price. Call on M. E. Vaughn, Jackson Street.

FOR SALE

Maxwell Car for sale. Good as new; will be sold at a bargain. Call and see same. Mrs. Nannie Todd, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

New 7-room bungalow with something over two acre lot for sale or rent. Just outside city limits, West End Chestnut Street. Mrs. H. L. McMurry.

For Sale

111 acres north of and adjoining the best college in the U. S., located at Berea, Kentucky. This tract of land is bounded on the west by Silas Moore and on the east by College property and adjoining the Dixie Highway. Only a ten minutes walk from the farthest college building. All good farm land, could be divided into two or four nice small farms and made into subdivisions as an addition to the city of Berea. I am going to sell this to the highest and best bidder; bids mailed to me at West Point with certified check for at least \$100 to know that you mean business. I prefer cash but will sell one-third cash and the balance five or ten equal payments with 6% interest payable annually. The title is good as any in the state of Kentucky.

Address L. G. CLARK, West Point, Mississippi. (Owner)

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The doors are open again for service in the Union Church.

Next Sunday will be a Thanksgiving Sunday. Come everybody to the Sunday-school who can, and remain in the preaching service which follows. The room in which the Burgess Bible Class meet, will be comfortable and inviting. The lesson—"Jacob Meets His Brother Esau." Come and get in the habit of shaking hands. All are welcome.

Baptist Church

Last Sunday, after the lifting of the ban and our long absence from public worship, all enjoyed and greatly appreciated the church services. The morning sermon by the Pastor on "Thankfulness" was especially helpful and inspiring.

Next Sunday, Sunday-school at 9:45.

Preaching service at 11 o'clock by Rev. E. B. English. Subject, "Heaven." B. V. P. L. at 6:15.

The Annual Thanksgiving and Praise Meeting will be held at the church next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. All are invited to come and "Give thanks unto the Lord."

Christian Church

Services Lord's Day morning: Bible School, 9:45; Preaching and Communion, 11:00. Subject, "Hostilities Over. What Next?" Everybody come!

W. J. Hindspeith, Minister

TWO CROPS IN ONE YEAR

W. T. King, of West Chestnut street, has quite a remarkable grape vine in his orchard. Not only has it borne luscious grapes, of the Concord variety for thirty years without failure, but this year it went one better and bore two crops. A fine large bunch of fruit, picked from the vine last week, was brought to The Citizen office as proof of this unusual production.

OVERSEAS LABELS JUST ARRIVED

All those desiring to send a Christmas package to one of the boys "over there" must first secure an overseas label. These can now be secured from Mrs. John W. Welch.

Mrs. Ellen H. Mitchell, Secretary Berea Red Cross.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

one of the largest in all this section of the country.

Richmond is to have a new and up-to-date laundry. The Madison Laundry has been organized by Messrs. D. C. Evans and B. Z. McKimney, who have purchased the splendid laundry plant operated by the late James B. Haggin at his immense country estate Green Hills, near Lexington. The firm has purchased the Donelson building at the corner of Second and Water streets. They plan to convert it into a complete laundry in every way with all modern apparatus and every convenience for giving the very best possible service to their patrons. Work of remodeling the building has already commenced. It is planned to have the laundry in operation on or before the first of the year. After the laundry is put under way, the firm contemplates installing a modern dry cleaning establishment also, so that families may have practically all of their needs along these lines taken care of in the single plant and with the utmost degree of efficiency and service and at a minimum charge.—Register.

U. S. NEWS

Secretary Burleson announced recently that a consolidation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies' service under government control would be effective December 1st. At the same time an order was issued making



The Federal Reserve System

has proved itself during our participation in the war. It is difficult to say what banking conditions might have been without it. With it they have been stable and responsive to the needs of the situation. You should support a bank which supports the system.

Berea National Bank

effective government possession and control of the marine cable systems of the United States, under the President's proclamation of November 2nd. Until further notice, however, cable companies shall continue operations through their regular channels.

Jno F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

We have for sale some modest cottages in Berea at from \$800 to \$1,000; some better ones at from \$1,200 to \$1,500; some elegant houses at from \$5,000 to \$10,000; some unimproved land at \$15 to \$20 an acre; some better at \$40 to \$50; some fine farms at from \$75 to \$150 according to improvements and location; a new hotel in the business portion of the city for sale or rent; one hundred and eighty acres adjoining the town that we will cut to suit purchaser and make easy payments. Come and see us if you want Real Estate in or around Berea. You will find Dean at Berea Bank and Trust Co. Catch Herndon when you can!

Our Clientele Grows!

Not Upon Promises, But Upon Performance

We are pioneers in Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

In Business Since 1836 Prompt Deliveries

The Teasdale Co.
625-627 Walnut St.
Cincinnati - Ohio



WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold Silver and Bridgework. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail.

MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY
Dept. X, 2007 So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

SAVE WATER!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WATER PATRONS

TO meet legitimate domestic requirements, water must not be used for sprinkling purposes, nor for building operations until further notice.

CAUTION!

Use Water Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

WHERE water is used for sprinkling, allowed to run, or where water fixtures are not kept in good order, the waterworks will exercise its right to discontinue supply forthwith and without further notice.

Berea College

In Effect August 20, 1918.
Action of Prudential Committee

By HOWARD E. WAY
Custodian of Properties

Phone in case of trouble

TOWN 194, COLLEGE 16

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Reduction Sale!

of all

Coats, Suits, Furs
Blouses, Skirts
Millinery

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

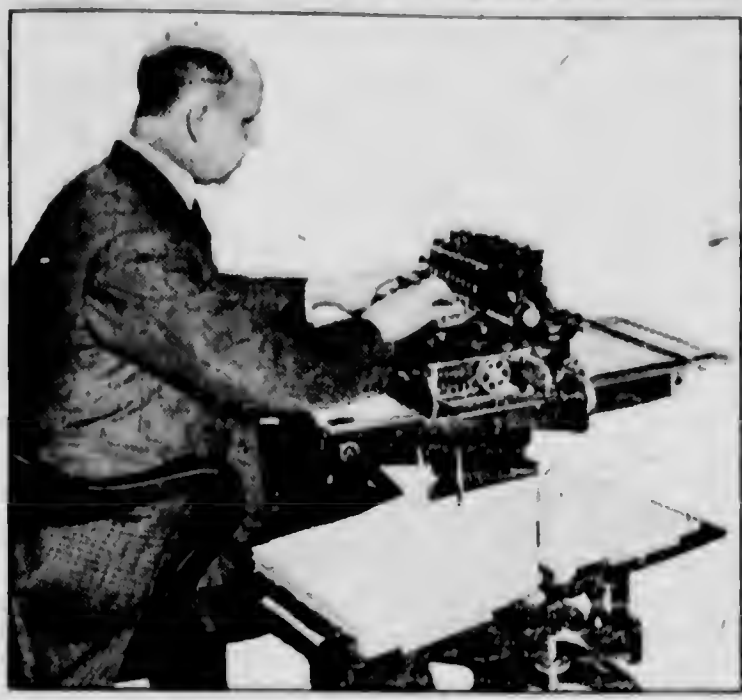


A Legally GUARANTEED CURE for Hog Cholera

Think of it! Your Farmer here is a remedy for hog cholera that is sold under a "Legal Guarantee Bond." How can you afford to take chances against hog cholera when you can get this remedy on such terms?

Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy
In the only remedy ever...
Each veterinarian or...
Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Elliott Fisher Book-keeping Machine



This machine writes your checks and deposits, adds deposits, subtracts checks, carries correct balances forward every day, and keeps duplicate copy for our customers. If you want your book-keeping done this way open an account with the

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

RED CROSS GRENADES

Eight French seaports boast American Red Cross warehouses.

They have Red Cross Home Service even in San Juan, Porto Rico.

The A. H. E. War Council recently voted \$50,000 to the Serbian Red Cross.

The American Red Cross numbers 20,000 American Indians among its members.

Red Cross relief work in warring countries necessitated a shipment of 1,134,401 blankets.

In Havana, 1,200 English speaking negroes asked permission to form a Red Cross auxiliary. They have equipped their own work-room.

The American Red Cross estab-

lished 1,000 hospital beds on reconquered ground within a few days after the Germans had crossed the Vesle.

At one station rest-house in Italy, the American Red Cross feeds 54,000 soldiers a week in a mess hall arranged to handle 1,000 men an hour.

Red Cross Civilian Relief Work in France employs a staff of 1,000 persons, maintains 15 civilian hospitals, with a capacity of 1,500 beds, and has reached in some way more than 240,000 French people.

One ward of the Friends' Hospital at Dunkirk, affiliated with the A.R.C., contains ten nationalities—Belgian, French, English, American, Chinese, Japanese, Moroccan, Italian, Polish and German.

American aviators dropped A.R.C. emergency rations of pressed beef, malted milk tablets and other foods into the front lines for our soldiers who left Army supply wagons behind in their pursuit of fleeing Huns.

Women who speak Czech-Slovak, Polish and Russian are being trained by the Red Cross to do reconstruction work in those countries. There are about 20 doctors and 30 women nurses in the Czech army of 70,000 men.

At the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York, disabled American soldiers are learning the manufacture of artificial limbs, oxy-acetylene welding, mechanical drafting, printing, motion picture operating and the production of jewelry.

THE SONG CONTEST

Word has been received at the United War Campaign headquarters, 613 South Fourth Street, that at the meeting of the judges of the United War Work song contest, held in Chicago, the award of the gold medal for the best song entered went to Egbert VanAlstyne and Gus Kahn, two professional song writers of Chicago.

The song selected by the local judges as being the best entered in Kentucky in the contest was composed by Nannie G. Board, of Louisville, a young colored woman.

Nannie Board's song received honorable mention from the Chicago judges. A song from every state in the Central field of the United War Work Campaign was submitted to the final judges and it was after considerable time had been spent in selecting the best composition, that "For the Boys Over There," by Van Alstyne, and Kahn was decided upon as the winning number.

These two song writers have collaborated on a number of popular songs, among them being "For Your Boy and My Boy" and "What Are You Going to Do for the Boys?" both of which were widely sung during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive.

BEREA RAISES \$10,144.15

(Continued from Page One)

street doing the tiresome and tedious job of getting the smaller subscriptions. How Cowley and Osborne, overflowing with that wonderful feeling, after having given until it hurt and then giving until it felt good over at the College, came out and worked with us day and night. How Gay, Stephens, McGuire and Terrill quietly broke the news to so many of their friends. In fact I should name every solicitor in our town, for while some brot in more money than others still the work was done just as faithfully and with the same spirit that actuates us all when we feel that we are doing and have done our duty.

Such giving, for the moral and social welfare of the other fellow, has not been a common practice over our land, and is altogether foreign in many localities; but it is the very essence of the life of Berea, and upon its precepts and from its inception by the founders and donors of Berea the great work of our institution as it is today has been and is the direct result.

So as it is we would be doubly ungrateful if we failed to respond, after enjoying the very fruits of such unselfish giving for more than sixty-five years.

Now that the campaign is over I wish to emphatically say that to Prof. E. D. Clark and his workers do we owe the greatest part of our success. They not only raised more than half the amount, and raised it before the campaign began, but they instilled the spirit in the Citizens Committee as named above who then went out and finished the job.

Now to our neighbors and friends of the other districts of Madison County, although we have lead the county in securing and oversubscribing our quota in this United War Work Campaign, we have not done so seeking leadership, nor have we done so for the limelight; for our people even frowned on the publication of their names, and from this we have refrained. But if we have through the performance of our duty to God and man, as we feel it in our hearts, reached the front lines in our county, then we say, Come on, Madison County. We believe in you, we know your realities, your possibilities, and we know the moment you feel that it is your duty to do that which is asked of you that your response will be instantaneous and the results overflowing. So let us ever keep before us that truth so well spoken by Jno. Hall when he said, "Give according to your means or God will make your means according to your giving."

John W. Welch, Local Chairman

Palm Tree Has Long Life.

It requires about seven years to grow palms to the size necessary for good fan leaves and after that they furnish an annual crop indefinitely, the Chinese stating that the trees live for hundreds of years, producing their annual crop. An old tree will produce leaves as large as five feet in length with a breadth just above the lower end of perhaps three feet.

LID ON DISCHARGES IN ARMY

Secretary Baker Rules Against Dismissals Before General Demobilization From Service.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The war department has clamped down the lid on immediate discharge of officers and enlisted men in the United States army unless the discharge of the individual is required by reason of physical distress of his dependents. A general order was sent by Secretary of War Baker to the adjutant general directing that no discharges be authorized of officers and men in this country until the war department has adopted a general demobilization policy, which is now under consideration. Discharges of men in the overseas forces are to be approved personally by General Pershing before the adjutant general can issue the necessary certificate of discharge, Secretary Baker's order declared.

Death Toll in Riot Reaches Five.

Winston Salem, N. C.—The death toll in the riot here, which followed efforts of a mob to storm the City Jail and lynch a negro prisoner, had been increased at midnight to five—a girl spectator, a city fireman and three negroes. The police believe that a detailed search will show that at least seven persons and maybe more were killed. Upwards of a score of persons are believed to have been injured, five or six of them seriously. They are mostly white persons, and include two members of the Home Guard, which was called out when the mob made its second visit to the jail after shooting a negro and accidentally wounding a white prisoner.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS ITEMS

(Continued from Page One)

their guard against the German "pity propaganda," which made its appearance even before the terms of the armistice were made public, and now that they are known, this propaganda is seizing every opportunity to portray the German race as the victims of an autocracy whose war brought on without their consent is now delivering them up to starvation. This has been evidenced by the recent appeal by the woman's council of Germany to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Jane Addams. They wasted their time on Mrs. Wilson, who will leave such matters to her distinguished husband. As for Jane Addams, always the most pronounced of pacifists, she has long been suspected of pro-German tendencies.

The purpose of this propaganda is an attempt to separate the United States and the allies on the flimsy grounds of humanitarianism. This is the ulterior motive of the German socialist and working-men's councils in their endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the labor classes in this country, and is designed with the usual German efficiency to start a back-lash of sentiment and commiseration here that might create a division between the United States and the entente powers. For this reason officials want the newspapers to acquaint their readers with the true character of the sinister idea behind the appeals which will come out of Germany, and aid in frustrating its accomplishment. There are certain conditions which the German people must accept. They are hard, it is true, but not unjustly so, when the conditions imposed upon innocent Belgium by the German people's soldiers are considered.

The Germans have looted, tortured, burned and ravished as never before in all history, and now they must pay," remarked a congressman to your correspondent, "and that is what they are struggling to avoid. It will not make for the welfare of the world if the sophisticated and adroit propaganda of the German leaders are successful in building up sentiment in this country which will waken the carrying out of the terms imposed by the Allies. While I do not want the American people to be hard-hearted or revengeful, I do want them to be watchful against a foe that will not hesitate to play upon the thirst feelings of mankind to secure an end—and laugh in its sleeve afterward."

Little Things That Count.

A few more smiles of silent sympathy, a few more tender words, a little more restraint of temper, may make all the difference between happiness and half-happiness to those I live with.—Stopford Brooke.

A WALLED CITY OF WOMEN

Many villages have grown up inside a high wall in France within the last year. Its square that houses stand in straight even rows and along one side of the city wall is a long dormitory for single women. There are many more of them than of the families in the drab little houses. The village is full of women—old, young, middle-aged—whose faces, hands and hair show they are turning yellow from the powder which it is said will eventually effect their lungs. But most of them are refugees and the fact that they are giving up their good looks, their health, and perhaps their lives in the munition factory, is of little moment to them. They have come into the walled town from ruined villages and devastated farms with their frightened little children, their despairing old people, carrying all their earthly possessions in tiny bundles. In their individual lives there is no future; in all their world there is no interest but the conquest of the Hun.

No one comes into this little war community that centers around the big new munitions plant but those who work. Because of the danger and the blighting yellow powder, the work is highly paid and all the workers are volunteers.

The women wear overalls or apron dresses, some of black sateen, some nondescript. The dull garb harmonizes with the yellowing faces and despairing eyes.

Into this modern walled city of despair the Blue Triangle has dashed the first message of hope. The Y. W. C. A. cover is the only recreational center within reach. The cubs which find cafes at the end of the line a mile away, stop running at seven o'clock to save fuel. The city is three miles from the factory.

"My problem," writes the Y. W. C. A. secretary in charge, "is to keep the women occupied in the evenings, to give them good healthy amusement so that they will forget their sorrows and go to bed and sleep, physically tired out from playing."

She goes on to tell of some of the women and girls who come to the foyer:

"There is a pretty little round, rosy-cheeked girl here who is just beginning to show the effects of the powder. The roots of her hair and her forehead are a pale yellow. The palms of her hands are a deep burnt orange and her hands and arms are bright yellow."

"There is an ex-professional dancer, an interesting girl who enjoys the foyer and helps entertain the other girls. There is a professional pianist who does her bit at the noon and evening hours. There is one rough-and-ready girl who speaks English, whose father was an innkeeper in northern France. There is a pretty little girl who is engaged to a French soldier who is still in the trenches over the five miles she had with him recently during an air raid. His mother is the caretaker here and he is one of six sons in the war. Two of them are German military prisoners, two are civil prisoners in Germany and two are soldiers in the trenches. Her home in the north of France was destroyed and she escaped with a small bundle of such things as she could carry in her hands."

"There is a sweet-faced girl who was a lace-maker in Valenciennes, who came direct to us from the German-ruled section after a hard experience in settling away."

These are the women the Blue Triangle is helping to forget—perhaps only for an hour at a time—the horrors that have blackened their hearthstones and darkened the world.

"My foyer," the secretary writes, "consists of a hall and two large rooms with cement floors. One has a writing table and paper, pens and ink, sewing machines, a cupboard with tenpins in it, a large table with papers and magazines, easy chairs and my desk. The other room has a piano, more tables, chairs, ironing boards and a Victrola. There are unframed French pictures and American and French war posters around the room. The walls are painted gray and white."

Saturday evenings they sing and dance. "First they have a chorus," writes the secretary, "such as 'Le Reve Passé' or the 'Hymne des Aviateurs' or something equally thrilling, and at the final notes of triumph a voice at my ears begs, 'Un polka, meses.' The polka finished, there is a call for the 'Hymne Américain' and we sing the 'Star-Spangled Banner' (Le Drapeau Etéle) in two languages."

These foyers have been established in several munition centers in France. Each one has a cafeteria, a recreation hall and rooms fitted up as rest rooms, writing and sewing rooms. At night these rooms are filled with French girls learning English, book-keeping or stenography, that they may work in the offices of the American Expeditionary Forces. In connection with each is a large recreation field or park.

At the request of the French ministry of war the Young Women's Christian association has opened club-rooms for the sixteen thousand French women employed in the offices of the war department.

So successful has been the foyer work in France that a call has come from England to the American Y. W. C. A. to bring its Blue Triangle tents and foyers across the channel. The English Y. W. C. A. has established centers for munition workers on a smaller scale, but after inspection of the American work in France the four English representatives to the Allied Women's congress in Paris in August, officially requested that the American Y. W. C. A. undertake similar work in England.

CALLOUS AMID HORRORS OF WAR

Growsome Sights of Battle Fail to Shake Nerves of Yanks.

QUICKLY ADAPT THEMSELVES

Admiration of French and British Veterans is Aroused by Conduct of Americans on Bloody Battlefields of France.

With the American Army.—The callousness and steady nerves of fresh American troops in recent advances have gladdened the hearts of veteran British and French who have observed them, as well as filled with pride their own officers.

The horror of warfare is more apparent during an offensive when an army is advancing than at any other time; even during a defensive action in a retreat. Attacking troops advance over the enemy's positions, dotted with dead and dying, then dig in and fight among the corpses and maimed. Often in a counter-attack they are temporarily thrust back a few yards, and there dig in and fight again, this time among the bodies of their own fallen comrades.

When their advance becomes deeper and the enemy's retreat more general, as in Von Boehm's retirement from the Marne to the Vesle, the terrain becomes even more ghastly. A wide belt of country is littered with dead men and dead horses. The advancing army, eager to maintain contact with the enemy at all times, has no time to bury or burn these corpses, respectively. The supporting troops following up the advance guards must live and eat among these growsome sights.

Never Feared Them. Fresh, untired Americans, who had not seen the frightfulness of war, although they had been trained in its artifice and had been in the line in quiet sectors, traversed the ghastly country like veterans, never turning a hair at the sight of dead, friends or foes, even when they came upon such sights as Roddy farm, Bellevue farm, Clerges, Seringes et Neales and Seroy.

In these places, particularly the first two mentioned, the bodies of the Prussian Guardsmen were literally lying in heaps, for these picked troops had been told to maintain their strong point positions until death, and in most cases they followed orders.

The dead were in the distorted positions that indicated how the end had come to them. Those killed in machine-gun pits were smashed to bits, the effect of land grenades and bombs which American advance guards had tossed in among them after working round their flanks and getting in behind them.

Occasionally one saw German snipers or machine gunners sprawled flat on the ground at the foot of a tree after they had been shot out of their emplaced positions among the foliage. The most sickening sights were where bodies of the enemy had attempted to make stands in ditches or beside sunken roads and had been trapped by American enfilade machine-gun fire. The deadly automatic rifles had ripped through whole lines of Germans, and investigation frequently showed that every man's body was pierced by seven or eight bullets and that frequently the same bullet passed through three or four men. These corpses looked like heaps of rags or discarded uniforms and equipment, so closely did they overlap one another.

No Trace of Nervousness. But, despite all, the Americans marched forward, stopped three or four times a day for meals, and then made camp, and slept at night amid the horrible surroundings without even doing more than showing a surprising preliminary interest in the matter. If they saw a corpse in khaki they looked it over closely to see if they knew who it was. Only occasionally did they have time to inter it; that was left to the burying parties that followed them up. As they walked through woods and fields to get water or supplies, they implanted rifles, bayonets down, in the ground to mark the spot of every dead American they discovered.

But there was no trace of nervousness and no evidence of any of the most worrying or brooding over the fate of their fallen comrades. The corpses were entirely impersonal to them and never rattled even the newest recruit.

The doughboys showed no backwardness about appropriating Luger automatic pistols, the most prized souvenir to be had, from dead bodies nor did they hesitate to pluck off well camouflaged helmets from the pates of Hun invaders.

"JERRY" NEW NICKNAME FOR GERMAN SOLDIER

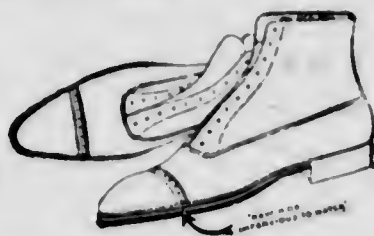
It's Jerry now, not Fritzle. It has been noted recently in soldiers' letters that the pet name for the enemy among the Yankees in France is "Jerry." At the beginning of the war the name was applied only to German aviators, but it is rapidly being adopted for all of the troops.

Economy Through Quality

The Nettleton

FOOTWEAR EXTRAORDINARY

"Ardsley"



For storm and rough weather wear, this very much favored Nettleton model lends itself naturally to reproduction in a great many styles and materials.

In Shell Cordovan or dark Tan Viking Calfskin—two leathers best suited to hard rugged wear—the Ardsley makes up into an ideal winter boot, with no suggestion of weight or clumsiness.

These leathers polish extremely well—will not break or crack under the most severe strain and the raw hide middle sole as shown in the illustration makes the bottom non-absorbent and impervious to water. Every man should have a shoe of this kind, and we recommend to wise buyers the Ardsley as described in this advertisement.

J. M. COYLE & CO.

Chestnut Street Berea, Kentucky

Agent for NETTLETON Men's Shoes—the World's Finest

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM:

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

IMPORTANT

In the midst of bustling shells and hissing balls General Pershing, on the battle fields of France, remembers the American farmers and sends a message to them.

GENERAL PERSHING TO AMERICAN FARMERS

This message of appreciation from General Pershing to American farmers was received by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who is now in France with a committee of American agricultural representatives:

American Expeditionary Forces
Office of the Commander in
Chief, France

October 16, 1918.
Honorable Carl Vrooman,
Asst. Secretary of Agriculture,
Dear Mr. Vrooman:

Will you please convey to farmers of America our profound appreciation of their patriotic services to the country and to the allied armies in the field? They have furnished their full quota of fighting men; they have fought largely of Liberty bonds; and they have increased their production of food crops both last year and this by over a thousand million bushels above normal production. Food is of vital military necessity for us and for our allies, and from the day of our entry into the war, America's armies of food producers have rendered invaluable service to the allied cause by supporting the soldiers at the front through their devoted and splendidly successful work in the fields and furrows at home.

Very sincerely,
John J. Pershing.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURAL CLUB MEMBERS

All club members who want to take the annual examination, who have not already taken it, meet at County Agent Spence's office on Saturday morning at 10:00 o'clock, November 23. This will be the last chance to take the examination.

All members are urged to turn in their record books at County Agent's office or send them by mail, and get the Agricultural Club Pin which is furnished by the State. The pin is given only to those who turn in a record book. No book will be accepted after Saturday, November 23. Get them in now and get your club pin.

Berea Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club
Last Thursday, November 14, County Agent Spence called a meeting of the club for the purpose of taking the annual club examination and to discuss the United War

which amounted to \$21. The members asked to have a few more days and make the total for the club \$30. The meeting was set for Sunday, November 17. At this meeting short talks were made by Mr. Strong, the teacher of Scaffold Cane Rural Demonstration School, and E. T. Fish, and some appropriate songs were sung by club members; after which County Agent Spence presented the United War Work to the people. The club made up \$9 in a few minutes making a total of \$30 for the club. The older people present had already made their subscriptions, except two who subscribed \$2.50 each. This was a very interesting meeting and will long be remembered.

Lena Fish, Ned and Thomas Bowman, Charles Lewis, William Watkins, P. B. Johnson, Ed Robinson. This committee went to work, and the result of the meeting, Thursday, was \$85 subscribed.

The Scaffold Cane Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club

On Wednesday, November 13, this club met for their annual examination. After the examination, the United War Work Campaign was discussed and subscription taken, ten papers were handed in, the United War Work Campaign was discussed. A week previous to the examination and meeting of War Work, a club committee was appointed to see the members of the club and take War Work subscriptions. The committee consisted of the following boys, who headed the list with a \$5 subscription each: Work. There were 21 present. They took the examination and af-

TO BEE OWNERS

Last winter bees were destroyed by cold weather and for lack of proper attention. This winter we should protect our bees by some method which will protect them from the cold.

C. I. Oge of Berea has agreed to give all information and demonstrations to farmers who will call and see him or write. Mr. Oge has been protected as the U. S. Department of Agriculture direct. As County Agricultural Agent I wish to thank Mr. Oge for his personal interest in our agricultural work and especially in the bee work, and his willingness to help us take care of our bees. I wish to call the attention of all the farmers who have bees to Mr. Oge's plan and preparation of winter protection. You can understand better by calling on Mr. Oge in Berea and seeing his bees—"Seeing is believing." Come and see his method which is the Department's method.

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on questions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:
The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current price talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 19-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overabundance has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 5 per cent, while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. Increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs

during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent. more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in ex-

(Continued on Page Seven)

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM			
Expenses for Boys			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50

Expenses for Girls			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business			
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	11.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

COLD WEATHER SUPPER DISHES

Corn Chowder

4 slices of fat bacon cut in small cubes
1 onion cut fine
2 potatoes (medium size) cut in cubes
1 can corn
1 tsp. salt
2 cups water
2 cups milk

Fry the bacon cubes brown, add onion and brown. Add potatoes and water, cook until potatoes are soft. Add corn, salt and milk. Bring to the boiling point and serve hot with crackers or croutons.

Vegetable Pie

6 potatoes
1 turnip
1 cup left-over peas
1 cup tomatoes
1 onion
1/2 cup rice
1 tsp. salt
1 cup brown meat stock

Prepare vegetables, cutting potatoes and turnips into small cubes. Wash rice. Put vegetables in layers in a baking dish, add seasoning, and stock, cover and bake for three hours. Other vegetables, as corn, may be used in place of left over peas, or one vegetable might be omitted entirely. Twenty minutes before serving cover with a crust of baking powder or soda biscuit dough, and bake until crust is well brown in a quick oven.

Cheese with Tomatoes and Corn

1 tsp. butter or compound
1 cup corn
1 cup thick tomato juice
1 tsp. salt
1 cup grated cheese
1 pie-plate (This may be omitted and eaten as desired.)
1/2 cup fine bread crumbs

Heat tomato, add corn, salt, pie-plate and crumbs. When mixture is hot, add grated cheese. Cook in double boiler until cheese is thoroughly melted. Serve plain or on toasted bread or crackers.

Italian Rice

1 cup rice
2 tsp. butter or one of butter and one of compound
2 cups tomatoes
1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup cheese

Wash rice and cook in boiling water until soft. Melt butter in a sauce pan, add rice, salt and tomatoes. Cook 15 or 20 minutes. Add cheese and rice or grated and cook until cheese is melted. Serve at once.

Casserole of Beef

Put left-over roast or steak in 1 melt cubes, there should be 2 or 3 cups. Put in casserole and add 2 cups brown sauce or beef gravy, 1/2 cup celery, 1/2 cup carrots cut in cubes, 1 onion cut fine, 1 cup canned tomato, 1 tsp. chili sauce, 1 tsp. salt. Cover and bake 1 hour; then add 1 cup cooked beans or peas, 1 cup potatoes cut in small cubes and cooked until soft. Bring to the boiling point and serve from the casserole.

Bread-Crumb Yeast Bread, II

(3 Loaves)

4 cups bread crumbs
1 cup water, or milk and water
5 teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons molasses
1 or 2 cakes compressed yeast, depending on time allowed for rising
8 cups flour

Grind the bread in a chopper. Add 3 cups of lukewarm liquid to soften crumbs. Then add the salt, the molasses, and the yeast, which has been softened in 1 cup of lukewarm liquid. If the bread is to be set overnight, 1 cake of yeast and 5/8 teaspoons of salt should be used. Add the flour, and knead the dough thoroughly, using as little flour on the board as possible. Let the dough rise for 3 1/2 hours, or until it has doubled in bulk. Finish making the bread according to the directions given in the preceding recipe.

Charles Taylor

THINGS TO REMEMBER AT BUTCHERING TIME.

- Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture
- Cleanliness is the most important factor in butchering and curing meats. Meat very easily becomes tainted.
- Save all pieces of meat for sausage. There are many ways of converting it into a palatable product.
- All waste fat trimmings and skin should be rendered and the products used to make soap.
- Bones should be crushed or ground for chicken feed.
- Never put meat in cure before the animal heat is out of it.
- Always pack meat skin side down when in the curing process; except the top layer in a brine cure, which should be turned flesh side down.
- Keep close watch on the brine; and if it becomes "ropy," change it. Do not forget to turn or change meat several times during the curing process.
- The fat of dry-cured meat will sometimes become yellow. This does not make it unwholesome.
- It takes more time to smoke dry-cured than brine-cured pork.
- Slow smoking is much better than a rapid smoking, and there is less chance of curing the meat to drip.
- If meat becomes moldy brush off the mold with a stiff brush or trim off the moldy parts with a knife. The entire piece is not spoiled.
- Be sure meat is thoroughly cooled before smoking.
- Remember, the seasoning of sausage is generally governed by taste.
- Fresh sausage can be kept under a covering of lard for a number of days.

Smoking.

Meat should be removed from the brine when it is cured and not allowed to remain in the brine overtime. When the meat is removed from the brine it should be soaked for about half an hour in water. If meat has remained in the brine longer than the allotted time, soak each piece half an hour and three minutes extra for each day overtime. The meat should then be washed in lukewarm water, strung, and hung in the smoke-house. Do not hang the meat so that the pieces touch. The space between the meat is necessary to insure good circulation of smoke around the meat. Permit the meat to hang in circulation of smokehouse for 24 hours before beginning to smoke. A slow fire should be started, so that the meat will warm up gradually. Do not get the house too hot. The fire can be kept going continuously until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature as even as possible (120 degrees F.). Thirty-six to 48 hours is the time required to smoke a lot of meat, but if the meat is intended to be kept for any length of time slower and longer smoking is desirable. During warm weather it is better to start the fire every other day rather than heat up the meat too much. In the winter, however, if the fire is not kept going the meat may cool and the smoke will not penetrate properly. As soon as the meat is thoroughly smoked open the doors and ventilator, so that the meat can cool. When the meat is smoked it can hang in the smokehouse for absolute safe keeping if it should be wrapped or packed away.

Preserving Smoked Meats.

Smoked meat after it is hard and firm should be wrapped in heavy paper and put into muslin sacks. It is very important that the top of the sack be tied properly so as to keep out insects. Cut the strings from the hams or bacon before they are placed in the

sacks. There is a great tendency to use the same string to hang up the meat after it is smoked. It is impossible to tie the top of the sack and make it insect proof if a string sticks out of the top. In tying the top of the sack make a double wrap before tying a knot and this will prevent the entrance of any insects. Each sack should be painted with yellow wash and then each piece can be hung up for future use. Never stack the hams and bacon in a pile after yellow wash has been applied.

Recipe for Yellow Wash.

For 100 pounds hams or bacon use: three pounds barium sulphate, 0.06 pound glue, 0.08 pound chrome yellow, 0.10 pound flour.

Half fill a pail with water and mix in the flour, dissolving all lumps thoroughly. Dissolve the chrome yellow in a quart of water in a separate vessel and add the solution and the glue to the flour; bring the whole to a boil and add the barium sulphate slowly, stirring constantly. Make the wash the day before it is required. Str it frequently when using, and apply with a brush.

OATS PREFERRED FOR FOWLS

In Nearly All Parts of United States, Under Normal Conditions, Corn Is Cheapest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Under normal conditions corn is, in nearly all parts of the United States, the cheapest poultry feed. But at times like the present oats are to be preferred. When corn is worth \$1.50 a bushel oats should be 75 cents and barley \$1.20 a bushel to give the same value for the money when fed to poultry, as corn.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. D. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago)
(Copyright, 1908, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1

THE STORY OF JOSEPH.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 37:1-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—(Quoted elsewhere up
and down the Bible.)—Proverbs 10:12.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 4,
137.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 37:
1-17.

1. Joseph the Well-Beloved Son (37:1-14).

Joseph was Jacob's favorite son. This was due partly to the fact that he was the son of the wife of his first love and the son of his old age, but mainly because of the superior qualities which Joseph possessed. This favoritism expressed itself in a superior position and more respectable clothes. That Jacob should feel partial toward Joseph, perhaps, was unavoidable, but that he should manifest it was extremely unwise. Serious trouble will always result from partiality being shown toward children. His brethren's intense hatred burst forth upon him. This feeling was intensified by his pure life and by his testimony among them because of their evil deeds. Joseph is a type of Christ. He was living in fellowship with his father at Hebron (37:14); Christ was with the Father before coming into the world (John 16:28); Joseph was the beloved son (Genesis 37:3); Christ was the beloved Son of God (Matthew 3:17); Joseph was hated by his brethren (Genesis 37:4); Christ was hated by his brethren (John 15:24); Joseph was envied by his brethren (Genesis 37:11); Christ was delivered up through envy (Mark 15:10).

2. Joseph's Dreams (37:5-11).

1. His brothers' sheaves bowing in obedience to his.

This was rightly interpreted by them to mean their humble obedience to him. This intensified their hatred.

2. The sun, moon and eleven stars rendering obedience to him.

This dream is wider in its application. The eleven stars are identical with the eleven sheaves. The sun and moon, as rightly interpreted by his father, represented his father and mother as rendering obedience to him.

3. Joseph Sent by His Father on a Mission of Mercy to His Brethren (vv. 12-17).

His brethren had gone to Shechem, about fifty miles distant from Hebron, where was abundance of pasture for their flocks. Jacob became anxious as to their welfare, and sent Joseph, a young man now seventeen years old, to find out their condition. Undeterred by the envious hatred of his brethren, he willingly responded, "Here I am." No doubt he realized that his mission was fraught with great dangers—the exposure to highway robbers, wild beasts, and the murderous hatred of his brethren. Notwithstanding this, he rendered willing obedience. Christ was sent by the Father on a mission of mercy to his brethren (1 John 4:14; John 1:11; Phil. 2:7, 8). Though he knew that the envious hatred of his brethren would result in his suffering and death on the cross, he went forth delighting to do his Father's will.

4. Joseph's Reception by His Brethren (vv. 18-28).

1. Their murderous plot (vv. 18-22). They said "Behold this dreamer cometh, let us slay him." This is what Christ's brethren said about him (Matt. 21:38). They thought they would prevent these dreams coming true by destroying the dreamer. Reuben dissuaded them from this act by proposing to cast him into a pit, intending afterward to rescue him and restore him to his father.

2. They strip him of his coat of many colors and cast him into the pit (vv. 23, 24). In spite of his earnest entreaty against this act they perpetrated this heartless cruelty (Genesis 42:21).

3. Their feasting (v. 25). Their heartless cruelty is manifest in that they could enjoy the festivities of a meal, perhaps, within the sight and hearing of Joseph's cries.

4. Sold him to the Ishmaelites (vv. 25-28).

Judah proposed that they sell him, as no gain could accrue from letting him die in the pit. One Judas, later, sold the Lord for money. Having done this infamous deed, they sought to cover it up by deceit and lying. They took his coat of many colors and dipped it in the blood of a kid and sent it to his father, allowing him to draw his own conclusions as to the matter. Jacob is now reaping what he had sown. Many years before this he had deceived his father by trickery and pious lying.

Others.

The late General Booth was asked upon one occasion to read a message to the various stations of the Salvation Army throughout the world, and to condense into one word. After some reflection he chose the word "Others!" There was a whole sermon in it—the call to sacrifice.

The Key to Knowledge.
"If any man do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." Obedience, then, is the key of knowledge.—Christina G. Rossetti.

WHAT PROHIBITION DID FOR WALT MASON

In the September American Magazine William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, tells briefly the story of the rhyme-writer, and Mr. Mason himself tells that story much more in detail. It is an interesting story, as told by them both. Mr. White's portion of it, in part, reads thus:

"It was Emporia that did the business for Walt Mason—Emporia and the indomitable soul in him. He really did it himself; but he needed the proper environment. So, perhaps, they did it together.

"When he wrote for a job on the Gazette, he said that he had all the degrees that could be conferred upon him by a certain institution which claimed to cure booze-fighters, and that he had tried high resolves many times, only to wake up and find the brewer's daughter feeding his week's salary to her favorite cat. He said he wanted, before he quit, to try a dry town. It started dry. In 1857—that isn't a misprint, for it was 61 years ago, in an age when a preacher could stow his soul in a lobby without losing caste—Emporia in the character of the town company started with a prohibition clause. It did not always hold the rum fiend away. But it always bothered him to get in. So he never waxed fat in Emporia. And for a generation Emporia, while not bone-dry, has not been moist.

"When Walt Mason came here the town was fairly dry. Alcohol formed no part of the town's conscious thought. No one invited him to drink. He heard no talk of drink; he saw no one drinking; and to get liquor he would have had to associate with loafers and plug-uglies. So Walt Mason, in a dry town, having plenty of work to do, did it well. And the town stood by and cheered him. Ten thousand people became his friends. They are his friends today.

"Walt Mason is the Homer of modern America, and particularly of Middle-Western America, the America of the country town. For, after trying the city, East and West, he found his feet and restored his soul here in Emporia. And the town is vastly proud of him. And they are glad to tell the stranger all about it. If you really desire to see a doting parent, come to Emporia and start the talk on Walt Mason in any store, in any office, in any shop. No proud father has more stories of his first baby than Emporia has about Walt Mason, and they are true, for they are all good."

If you never read a line of Walt Mason's prose-rhymes—if you don't care a pin for rhyme anyhow—you will read this rhyme's story of himself with keen interest, and will find, before you finish, that the moisture is gathering under your eye-lids. At least that is what we found; and we are frank to say that the prose form of poetry has never appeared to us much more than the form now affected by a few good people, which they call verse libre; neither have the writers of that form. In our humble opinion, poetry should not only rhyme, but should look rhythmic, and not pose as prose.

But Mason writes his own "Story of a Has-Been Who Came Back" in simple prose, with not a rhyme in it, but with a homely frankness which captivates. He was 22 years old when his newspaper career began; he was 45 when he admitted himself "down and out." Occasionally he would "live like an anchorite" for a few days; but his "virtuous resolves" never lasted longer than two or three weeks. He was the easy victim of newspaper conditions when "booze" appeared a necessity to newspaper making. Here is one of his illustrations:

"In November of one immemorial year I was seated in a beautifully furnished editorial room, the star man of a great and growing newspaper. The managing editor flut so much of work, and was so convinced that I had reformed for good,

that he had fitted up this sumptuous office for my exclusive use. I was honored and petted in every possible way. In the following February I was shoveling snow off the sidewalks in an Iowa town to get the price of a feed and bunk."

He was a wonderful worker. Editors liked him for what he could do, and apparently did so well—when he was sober. Of another experience he says:

"I blew into Denver one cold day, shivering in a suit that would have been considered too gauzy in Florida. I was penniless and hungry, and, as I had been sleeping in box cars for two nights, I looked like something left over from a rummage sale."

He got work on the News. At last he had "seen the error of his ways" and was going to abandon the hinks and the swine." The paper's proprietor said if he would behave himself his future was assured. His promises were strong and eloquent. His good resolutions, he assured Mr. Atkins, "were like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, and also had a strong family resemblance to the Rock of Gibraltar. Thrones might crumble and dynasties crash, but my resolution would rise triumphant over the wreck of matter."

"Go and get your suit of clothes," said Mr. Atkins, "and come around tomorrow ready for regular work."

"I went forth and got the suit of clothes (a present from Mr. A.). I don't remember what happened after that. Two or three days later I woke up at Ogden, Utah, and I have never known why I went there or how I got there."

Now Mason has lived ten years in Emporia; has paid all his old debts, has built him two good homes, from the proceeds of his rhymes, and, fortunately, in a dry town, has found "all the old longings for riotous living" departed. But he sticks to the dry environments. He refuses all opportunities to locate in Chicago, New York, and even London. He is a living testimony, at 56 years of age, of what prohibition will do for a man who is willing to accept it and enjoy its benefits.

ALCOHOL AND INFLUENZA

It may be emphatically stated that the temperance organization is opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors as medicines where competent medical advisors believe them valuable, but it is a simple fact that the great majority of modern physicians believe alcohol to be valueless for medicinal purposes except when used externally. And they are almost unanimous in opposing its use in cases of grippe, influenza and pneumonia. This is a question to be settled by expert professional opinion, and not by reformers, interested liquor partisans, or superstitious and ignorant people who believe that a bag of asafoetida hung around the neck is a sure preventive of most of the ailments to which human flesh is heir.

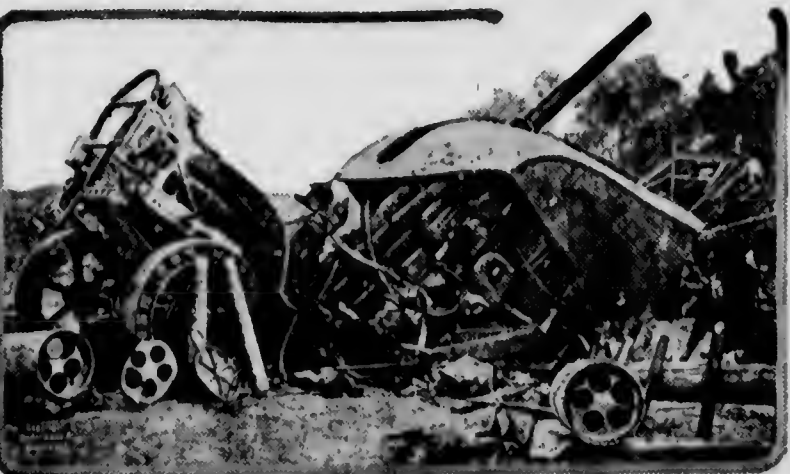
It is said that the 158th infantry, of Arizona, now with the expeditionary forces, claims the honor of being the driest regiment in the army. The entire commissioned personnel of the regiment have taken an oath to drink no intoxicants until the war is ended.

The University of California has issued a statement that 250,000 tons of wine grapes which will be unmarketable for beverage purposes, can be made into syrup worth \$8,000,000, and equivalent to 40,000 tons of sugar.

In Greater New York 2,447 saloons closed on October 1.

The examination by the Senate committee investigating the activities of the brewers of evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice will almost certainly reveal that the opposition of other prominent men to prohibition has been no more disinterested than the opposition of Mr. Brishane.

THIS IS WHAT ONE FRENCH SHELL DID



While General Mangin was bombarding the German positions on the Western front his artillery discovered the location of this German 88-millimeter gun mounted upon a truck. The first shot aimed at the gun struck it clean amidst and cut it in half.

GERMAN WOMEN MACHINE GUNNERS CAPTURED



This photograph was taken from the body of the German in the gray sweater at the left on July 28, about 15 miles from Chateau Thierry, where a company of the 101st United States forces was advancing through a heavy machine gun fire. The three women in the picture were at the time operating a machine gun against the advancing troops, and it is also stated that these three women were captured by the Americans.

STEADIER HOG MARKET

(Continued from Page Six)

port demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fairs in the Central Empire and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the producer and the assurance of an adequate future supply.

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers.

As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, sows, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervising and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent, and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses, to handle, a similar

over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON,
Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference.

The Food Administration has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conference if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conference represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most diligent task.

The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Sturrt, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evans, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monro, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Gratton, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Hoy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis H. Hall, F. H. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Omaha Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agor Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Royal Durdum & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Omaha Hogg Co., Omaha,

Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Hecker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standard & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hornel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Waukegan, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Hegg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgewick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nockolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Onke, Chicago, Ill.; Ruhe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Tietzner-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolf Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

PLANE ALMOST HITS WILSON

President Has Narrow Escape When Huge Machine Passes Eight Feet Over His Head—Wife Unnerved.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Wilson had a narrow escape from death, or at least serious injury, when he stood directly in the path of a Hindley-type high bombing airplane which was making a landing at the polo field in Potomac park. The pilot, by a quick and skillful twist of the great machine, brought it up and passed over the president's head at a distance of not more than eight feet.

The great crowd that was watching the exhibition flight of the largest aircraft in the country gasped when it was seen that the president was in danger of being bowled over. The machine was not more than two feet off the ground and scarcely 25 feet in front of the president when it swooped to the ground. Mrs. Wilson, who was with the president, became so unnerved at what seemed to be the president's close call, that she insisted that he return to the White House at once. He left soon after, amid ringing cheers by the crowd.

U. S. DESTROYER IS SUNK

Shaw Cut in Two and Sent to Bottom by Canadian Pacific Steamship Melita.

New York, Nov. 16.—The United States destroyer Shaw was rammed by the Canadian Pacific liner steamship Melita and was cut in two and sunk October 9. It was hoisted upon the arm of the Melita here.

CHANGING VARIETY OF WHEAT

Should Be Done Only for Purpose of Getting Better Kind for Certain Localities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Changing the kind of wheat grown should be done only for the purpose of getting a proved better variety. It is often desirable to do this, provided it is proved beyond question that the new variety is better for that locality. So-called "new" varieties, extravagantly advertised at fancy prices, should be disregarded completely.

Red Cross-Hill Call from December 16th to 23rd this year. More than 22,000,000 answered "Here!" a year ago! Let's make it unanimous this year.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, Nov. 18.—Professor Baird, of Berea, spoke at McKee Academy last evening, and at the Court House this morning in favor of the United War Campaign.—All the teachers of this county met in the public square last Wednesday, to make preliminary arrangements to carry on the United War Work campaign.—Lloyd Moore, who has been visiting home folks for several weeks, returned to Richmond this morning where he will continue his school work.—The Senior Kings Daughters met at the home of their President, Mrs. B. F. Minter, last Saturday. This circle gave \$25.00 to the Y. M. C. A.—Miss Agnes Farmer, teacher of McKee Public School, had a box supper given Saturday evening, for the benefit of the United War Work Campaign. \$50.50 was raised.—Molly McQueen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McQueen, was married Saturday evening to Dewey Fowler, both of McKee.—Miss Gertrude Tussey, of Middlefork, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hornsby of this place.—Mrs. Pearl Medlock Truett, of Annville, is visiting her father and mother-in-law, of McKee.—McKee went over the top, and then some, in raising the United War Work fund. The quota for McKee district was \$150, and they raised \$250.50. By the returns so far it is safe to say the county will exceed its quota, \$1,000.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, made a business trip to McKee, Monday.—The examining trial of Emanuel Powell, who is charged with the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, was held by Judge Johnson last Monday. He was held over without bail to await the action of the grand jury.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Reynolds, of Tyner, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Minter last Wednesday.—Ethel, the sixteen year old daughter of Joshua Hollansworth, died Friday evening of the "flu".

Hugh

Hugh, Nov. 17.—We have had a fine rain today.—Wheat here is looking fine.—Jonah Fry, near here, is moving to Rohtown.—Hurt Glemons is moving back to the mountain home place.—Hiram Metcalf is going to move into the house vacated by Glemons.—Frank Camell is moving to his home he bought on Blue Lick.—Rob Smith is moving to Berea, soon.—Grover Drew is better.

POWELL COUNTY Clay City

Clay City, Nov. 18.—We have had some very frosty, cool nights, the past week.—Some few farmers have butchered shoats.—The "flu" is fading away in the County. However, there are a few cases yet. It has been estimated that there has been about 750 persons afflicted with the disease, and about 30 deaths.—Miss Lizzie Adams, of Covington has been spending some time with her many relatives in the County, and at Tarent.—G. W. Rush, the Vaughn's mill merchant, made a business trip to Lexington last Thursday.—Henry Withers, who has been employed in Middletown, Ohio, for some time, has moved back near this city to live.—Uncle James Kincaid departed this life on Thursday, November 14th, and was laid to rest the following day, in the Vaughn's mill cemetery; and in which section he had lived a good many years.—Uncle Jim had been suffering from a physical breakdown for the past 22 months, due to his advanced age. Of his near kin, he leaves a wife, sister and brother to mourn his death.—A meeting was held at Vaughn's mill, last Friday, in the interest of War Work Campaign, and a nice sum was contributed by the audience. The speakers were: H. H. Harrison, Dudley Caudill, and Mr. Martin.

OWSLEY COUNTY Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Nov. 17.—A telegram was recently received from the War Department telling of the death of Zach Wilson, son of Theop. Wilson. He was wounded the 6th of July and

died the 29th. He was one of the first drafted boys to go overseas and serve his country. Zach was a good boy and loved by all who knew him. He leaves a father and mother, five sisters, three brothers and a host of friends to mourn his loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Ethel Wilson, who belongs to the Army Nurse Corps, her unit now being stationed in France, sends a message to her mother, telling what a beautiful country it is over there, and what an enjoyable time she is having.—Married, Luther Peters to Miss Pearl Nantz. May joy, peace, and happiness be theirs forever.—Misses Martha Smith and Alma Flanery, of Beattyville, have been visiting Jas. Smith for the past few days.—Hurt Pierson has just recently purchased the farm owned by Frank Spence for \$325.—We hope to see schools open up again next Monday with good attendance.—Mrs. Mary Wilson and Margaret Welch are planning on visiting friends and relatives in Hazard next week.—Born to the wife of Hovins Brewer, a bouncing girl.—J. R. Spence is still on the sick list.—Wm. N. Cook will start for Ohio where he contemplates working for a while.—Mrs. McHughes, of Green Hall, visited her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Brewer, one day last week.

Conkling

Conkling, Nov. 16.—The "flu" has about subsided here, but is raging in other parts of the county.—Kash McGoldum visited his mother at Cressmont, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ida Harvey, teacher at this place, is canvassing the district, in the interest of the Y. M. C. A.—School will reopen again, November 25th.—Doc Mainous and family will leave soon for Colorado.—Mrs. R. L. Eversole is reported to have "flu".—Everybody is jubilant over the news that the world war is ended.—Our heart-felt sympathy goes out for President and Mrs. Frost, of Berea, in the loss of their son, Cleveland.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, Nov. 17.—Born to the wife of E. C. Elkin, of Cressy, a fine boy, November 8, which they named Hinton Bryson.—The wife of Peter Willis, and Mrs. Harg Allen, both of this place, died recently.—Mrs. Willis died of typhoid fever, and Mrs. Allen died of influenza. Both women leave several children and a host of friends and relatives to mourn their death.—Garfield Johnson, of near Bloomington, this county, died last night of pneumonia. He was a nice young man and a prosperous farmer.—A new son made his appearance in the home of J. M. Elkin, November 11th. Mother and son are both doing well.—There has been more sickness and deaths in this community than we have ever seen at one time before. Dr. A. T. Neal treated over 300 cases of the "flu" without losing a single case.—We were real sorry to hear of the death of John York, Jr., which occurred not long since. The family and friends have our heartfelt sympathy.—Hundreds of turkeys were gathered up here and in Estill and Powell counties and taken to Winchester last week. The price paid here was 25 cents per pound on foot, higher than we have ever known.—Most all the sick in our town and country are convalescent at this time.

CLAY COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, Nov. 16.—We are having fine weather, and farmers are busy gathering corn.—The "flu" has ceased troubling us here.—Mrs. Cynthia Thomas who has been so poorly, is improving.—Mrs. Rebecca Browning is not as well as usual at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ponder spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pennington.—Miss Suddie Downey and Miss Mattie Lee Clarke spent Sunday with Mrs. Rebecca Browning.—Eggs are 48 cents per

BRITISH CAVALRY CHARGING THE HUNS



Recently the British Cavalry has had its chance at the Huns, and it has made good, as always. The photograph shows a cavalry troop charging over the top of a ridge somewhere in France.

doren and hens 16 cents per lb., here.—G. W. Browning lost two fine pigs this week.—J. L. Pennington and family are planning to spend the winter in Hamilton, Ohio.—John Homer is hauling logs to Morgans and Pennington's mill, and is going to build a new dwelling within a few weeks.—Howard Robinson's little infant, who has been so low with influenza, is slowly improving.

CARTER COUNTY Hitchins

Hitchins, Nov. 18.—Friends of Edward K. Cook, a former student of Berea College and late teacher of Pulaski County, and Owsley County, will be pleased to learn that he has recently become Industrial Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Hitchins, Ky., where Mrs. Cook and other Berea students well remembered as Miss Myrtle Farley will join him on January 1st to establish their permanent home. Edward is still remembered in Pulaski and Owsley for those long Educational Rallies he engineered, and now much greater achievements are expected.—There was a genuine Berea reunion last Sunday night when Willis N. Maddox and Edw. K. Cook, two former students of Berea, well known by The Citizen family, met at the Justice Hotel to help arrange for new students to get to Berea.—Robt. Rose, who recently came home from Camp Taylor on a furlough, has taken suddenly ill and is unable to return at present.—Our city schools will reorganize and resume work, Monday, November 25th.—Miss Jessie Moberly was visiting the home of Miss Myrtle Justice Sunday.—Dr. Moorman of the State Y. M. C. A. Committee, late state secretary of Alabama and Mississippi, was here today after having assisted Judge W. J. Hampton and Rev. W. C. Reeves, of Ashland, in campaigning Carter County for the United War Workers Societies.—Congressman W. J. Fields, formerly of Olive Hill but now of Washington, D. C., a native son whom this district has five times elected to represent her in Congress, was here visiting friends last week before he started to Washington, D. C.—As usual Hitchins went "over the top" in this drive.

GARRARD COUNTY White Lick

White Lick, Nov. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Blanton, of Knox County, are visiting their son, Ralph Moonaham.—Berman Brashear is in the Robinson Hospital at Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Moonaham are proud parents of a fine baby boy.—Mrs. H. L. Stowe spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Creech last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Creech received a telegram, November 14th, that their son, Private Felix Creech, was killed in action in France, October the 10th. He was a splendid young man, and has many friends here and also in Montana. He had been at Sioux Pass, Montana, for five years previous to his induction into military service. Besides his father and mother, he is survived by five brothers and three sisters. His brother, Charles Creech, died at Camp Meade, Md., October the 6th, 1918. Mrs. John B. Creech, who has been ill for several days, is not improving much.

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Nov. 14.—Mrs. P. G. Gough at Mause is very ill with influenza.—Harrison Mays has sold his Ford and purchased a Chevrolet car from White & Hiddle.—Messrs. Vogel, Rice, and Kelly, of Berea, were recent guests of W. W. West and family.—Miss Nancy Huff, one of the teachers in the Berea Graded School, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn. Mr. and Mrs. Forest Dowden and little son, of Harza, visited his mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Sunday. Mrs. Thompson has been very ill but is better.

The Misses Dra and Emma Estridge were in Richmond, Monday.—There are several new cases of the "flu" in Paint Lick.—Miss Johnella Farra, of Lancaster, was the welcome guest of the Misses Mary Mae and Pearl Walker, last week.—Lieut. Carl Howard will visit his aunt, Mrs. A. B. Wynn, next week. He is at his home at Layman at the present.—Friends of Miss Nannie Kidwell were sorry to hear of her death, which occurred last week. Miss Kidwell had visited her sister, Mrs. Walter Centers, at Mause, and had many friends while there.—Richard Lackey and Zack Hester, of Camp Buell, spent Sunday with home folks.—Loren West and Angus Park, of S. A. T. C., Lexington, were at home, Sunday.—Howard Warren and Annie Green, of Lancaster, returned to Camp Buell, Monday, having been at home for thirty days.—John Grech received a telegram the 14th saying his son, Felix Grech, had been killed in France, October 6. Mr. and Mrs. Grech have the sympathy of the entire community.

This is their second son to give his life during the war.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Hooper spent Thursday night at Silver Creek with his mother.—The "flu" has been lifted in Lancaster, Sunday.—Mrs. George Goni, Mrs. A. H. Estridge, and Helen Kirk have the "flu".—Mrs. John Tate, Jr., was a Lancaster visitor, Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. and W. C. Wynn made a business trip to Lancaster, Friday.—E. C. McWhorter has sold his farm and will have a sale, November 20th, a fine stock, farm implements, household and kitchen furniture and three automobiles. It is with regret that the community will give his family up.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wynn, Miss Ebbie Dowden and Mrs. Bennett Hooper were shopping in Lexington, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Gabe, of Mause, have just received a telegram saying that their boy, Jess, has been killed in France. The bereaved family have the heart-felt sympathy of all the people here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Conway

Conway, Nov. 19.—School will begin again, Monday, at Fairview, which has been closed for seven weeks on account of the influenza.—Mr. and Mrs. Grauville Cox and family, who have had the "flu", are improving nicely.—Mrs. J. L. Callahan, of Berea, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gill, at Conway, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Susie Hadden, who has had influenza, is able to be out again.—Mrs. Belle Taylor was visiting friends at Berea, Ky., this week, and also her daughter, Laura, at Ford.—C. D. Estridge made a business trip to Cincinnati, O., last week.

Substitute for Gold.

It is said that a serviceable substitute for gold is obtained by combining 24 parts of copper with six parts of antimony and adding a little magnesium carbonate to increase the weight. It is said that this alloy can be drawn, wrought and soldered very much like gold, and that it also receives and retains a golden polish. It is worth something like 25 cents a pound.

Many Mothers Ignore Science.

The doctors say we must not, but what harm does it do to rock a baby? It brings sleep and it brings noise, for no mother ever rocked her child without a lullaby accompaniment. It's all gone, however, because steady science has said that it must go. The only baby that has a chance today is the one who is born at sea on the first day of a long voyage.—Exchange.

JOHN WHITE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for FURS. Hides and Goat Skins.

Farm For Sale!

175 ACRES

One Mile East of Conway, Ky.,

Convenient to Church and School

About half under cultivation; the other in woodland with some good timber.

Good house, barn and outbuildings, one tenant house; two acres strawberries, 200 peach trees and other fruit.

This farm is one of the most desirable properties in this section of country. Is well watered with two wells and one never-failing spring.

Price for quick sale, \$3,500

Reasonable terms may be procured by intending purchasers. For further particulars address

U. S. BERRY,
Conway, Kentucky

PROPER STORAGE FOR BEETS

When Placed in Cellar Avoid Large Piles as It Is Liable to Cause Heating and Decay.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beets should be pulled and the tops cut off when the soil is dry. If they are to be held in the storage room in the basement or in an outdoor storage cellar, they should be placed in ventilated barrels, loose boxes, or better still, in crates. If sufficient space is available in the cellar, it is a good plan simply to place them in small piles along the wall. Storage in large piles should be avoided, as it is liable to cause heating and decay.

For storage in barrels or pits prepare the beets as for storage in the room in the basement or in the outdoor cellar. Select a well drained location, make a shallow excavation, about six inches deep, line it with straw, hay, leaves, or similar material, and place the beets in a conical pile on the lining. Make the bottom of the pile about the same size as, but not larger than, the bottom of the excavation. Cover the beets with same material as that used for lining the bottom of the pit, and carry it up several inches above the apex of the pile of vegetables, having it extend through the dirt covering. This serves as a ventilating flue, and it should be covered with a piece of tin or a short board as a protection from rain. The dirt covering should be two or three inches thick when the vegetables are stored, and it should be increased as severely cold weather approaches until it is a foot or more in thickness. In finishing the pit the dirt should be firmed with the back of the shovel in order to make it as nearly waterproof as possible.

The shallow trench around the base of the pit should have an outlet for carrying off the water. Supplement the dirt covering with manure, straw, corn fodder or other protecting material. Use several small pits instead of one large one, as vegetables kept better in small pits and the entire contents may be removed when the pit is opened.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

E. E. Brockman's Adm., Plaintiff vs. Nannie Brockman, Etc., Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court, at its October Term, 1918, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder on the premises in Madison County, Ky., at the hour of 11 o'clock, a.m., on Friday, November 20, 1918, the following described property:

A certain tract of land in Madison County, Ky., near Wallacetown, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a large white oak marked 12, thence N. 17 W. 55.25 rods to a fence corner at 2; thence N. 83 1/4 W. 66.62 rods to a fence corner marked 3; thence S. 2 E. 22.3-10 rods to a fence corner marked 4; thence S. 17 E. 59.50 rods to a fence corner marked 5; thence S. 89 1/2 E. 7.25 rods to a hickory tree at 6; thence S. 88 1/2 E. 19 rods to a fence corner marked 7; thence N. 60 1/2 E. 50.72 rods to a corner at 8; being in a pond; thence N. 18 W. 7.87 rods to a point of Beginning, containing 32 and 64-100 (32.64) acres of land, a plat of which is made part hereof and filed herewith.

This land is to include also a 14-foot pass way from the pond corner to the Higgenbotham pass way.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the land to secure the payment of same.

R. B. Terrill, Master Commissioner
Madison Circuit Court

FARMS FOR SALE

If it's farm land you want, I have it, and if you are looking for a bargain come to me, for I have the farm you want, at the price you want to pay.

No. 600—5 acres of land right in town, all fenced and in good shape, on rock pike in 100 yards of graded school, one quarter mile of railroad depot, a No. 1 seven-room frame, two-story house with porches, nice yard, hen, meat and wood houses, all buildings new, good garden. One of the best buildings and locations in town. Price \$1,800.

No. 500—Farm of 8 1/4 acres on country road, close to mail, telephone, school and churches; 64 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced; fencing good; 44 acres in clover and timothy; large orchard, good garden and no better water anywhere; a lot of nice timber. This farm is nearly all level. Seven-room frame house, two barns, 32x36 each; silo and all necessary outbuildings and granaries. Twenty tons of hay, 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 1 1/2 acres corn, about 60 bushels of wheat, about 200 bushels of oats, one-half acre potatoes, 9 head hogs, binder, mowing machine and rake, wheat drill, corn drill, breaking plow, two-horse cultivator and harrow. Price for all, \$7,000; for farm, \$5,000.

No. 1—A farm of 53 acres on country road, close to school, church and store, all level, not one foot of waste land; all in timber, except one acre. A new frame house, two-story, six rooms, hen and meat house, young orchard. A nice location and can't be beat for the money. Price \$11,000.

No. 508—A farm of 102 1/2 acres blue grass land; all fenced, all in grass, 40 acres of which is blue grass; on county road; close to school, churches and stores; good water and a 5-room house. This farm is about 5 miles from Danville, Ky. This is good land; can't be beat for the money. Price \$150 per acre.

Terms can be made on most all farms. I have the most complete list of farms that I know of. Write for my price list—it's free.

Mourne Thompson,
Waynesburg, Ky.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.50@1.55, No. 3 white \$1.45@1.50, No. 2 yellow \$1.40@1.45, No. 3 yellow \$1.35@1.38, No. 2 mixed \$1.30@1.35, No. 3 mixed \$1.25@1.30, white ear \$1.35@1.40, yellow ear \$1.25@1.35, mixed ear \$1.20@1.30.

Southern Hay—Timothy, per ton, ranging from \$25 to \$32. Sound clover mixed \$26.50@29.75, and sound clover \$23@27.

Oats—No. 2 white 71 1/2¢, standard white 70¢, No. 3 white 72 1/2¢, No. 2 mixed 71 1/4¢@72¢, No. 3 mixed 70 1/2¢@71 1/2¢.

Butter Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 61¢, centralized creamery extras 61 1/2¢, bests 58 1/2¢.

Eggs—Prime fresh 58¢, bests 57 1/2¢, ordinary fresh 56¢.

Live Poultry—Springers, over 2 lbs, 22¢; under 2 lbs, 20¢; fowls 5 lbs and over, 25¢; do, under 3 1/2 lbs and over, 22¢; roasters, 30¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$12@15.50, butcher steers extra \$13@14, good to choice 11@12.75, common to fair \$8 1/2@10.50, heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$10 1/2@11.75, common to fair \$8@8.50, cows, extra \$8.50@10.

Calves—Extra \$17.75@18, fair to good \$13@17.75, common and large \$9@12.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.50, good choice packers and butcher \$17.50, stags \$10@13.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$11@15, light shippers \$16.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@14.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced